

# Kiosk

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## Gunfire Wounds Jews in New York

Dow Jones	
Down	22.79
3,809.23	

Trib Index	
Down	0.95%
114.42	

The Dollar	Time close	previous close
DM	1.7095	1.7042
Pound	1.4895	1.4855
Yen	104.55	104.585
FF	5.8185	5.7905

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NEW YORK (AP) — A van carrying about a dozen Hasidic Jews was hit with gunfire Tuesday from a car near the Brooklyn Bridge, the police said. At least four people were wounded, two critically.

The police said they had no confirmed description of the assailant or assailants.

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani said there was "no suggestion there is any connection between this and any other incident." He was alluding to the mosque massacre in the Israeli-occupied West Bank on Friday in which a Jewish settler from Brooklyn killed dozens of Muslim worshippers.

"As best we can tell," the mayor said, "it was a traffic dispute."



# A Peacemaker Feels Palestinians' Wrath

## Arafat Loses Backing in Gaza As Settlement Issue Heats Up

By Caryle Murphy  
Washington Post Service

GAZA CITY — A silent rage has descended on this barren battleground of Israeli occupation since a Jewish settler massacred dozens of Palestinians at prayer in Hebron on Friday.

Amid the anger, support for Yasser Arafat and his Palestine Liberation Organization has tumbled nearly to rock bottom among Gazans, the very people who would be the first to profit from the self-rule accord the PLO leader has been painstakingly negotiating with Israel.

Although their sentiments may change again once the outrage subsides, Gazans for the moment have reserved their keenest wrath for the man who signed the historic Israeli-PLO peace accord in Washington in September.

"Arafat is not our leader," spat a man with a stubble of beard who had helped bury an 18-year-old youth shot and killed by Israeli troops here on Sunday during a confrontation at Shafat Mosque. "Whoever kills Jews... that's our leader. Our leader is who stays with us, feels with us our pain, who struggles with us."

Another man held his nose and grimaced at the mention of Mr. Arafat's name.

A few blocks away, an Israeli helicopter hovered above a plume of black smoke rising against the blue sky, and a loudspeaker at a nearby mosque was blaring a call to arms into the soft Mediterranean breeze.

"This is a religious war between us and the Jews. Now we have to struggle under the flag of Islam."

"Where is peace? What peace? They are deceiving us," said another man who had taken part in the slain youth's burial.

"They call us terrorists, but what can we call them?" asked another.

As ovens of the Hebron killings swept through the Gaza Strip, residents here defiantly retreated behind closed doors to observe a three-day work stoppage in memory of the victims, even as Israel imposed a daylight curfew and sealed off Gaza from Israel.

Although there have been sporadic clashes between stone-throwing youths and Israeli troops throughout the territory since then, most people have remained at home.

Some downtown streets in Gaza City looked like they were battered down for a hurricane. Every door, scrawled with graffiti, was shuttered. While squads of Israeli soldiers enforced the curfew, young Palestinians enforced the strike, blocking roads with rusting beds.

### Shocking End for 46 Cows

MAIDSTONE, England — Forty-six cows at a farm in southern England were electrocuted during milking on Tuesday when a fault in the milking machine sent lethal shocks through their udders.

spring, old refrigerators and trash containers.

Behind the tense silence, however, was a loud message, from both moderates and extremists within the Palestinian leadership in the Gaza Strip.

It is a message likely to affect the future of the Israeli-PLO peace process: Mr. Arafat can no longer count on strong support if he resumes negotiations without the late of the 17 Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip high on the agenda. It was a militant Jewish settler, Baruch Goldstein, who opened fire in the crowded mosque in Hebron.

"Ahu Amar is in a corner," said Friehe Abu Middain, a lawyer and Arafat supporter, using Mr. Arafat's nickname. "Gaza supported the peace process; it was a strong place for Abu Amar."

But he added, "We moderates lost the majority."

"The most important thing is how to get rid of this cancer of the settlements," said Zakariya Agha, a physician who is an Arafat loyalist, adding that Palestinians had been ready to put off resolution of the settlements issue until supplementary negotiations on the final extent of Palestinian self-rule.

"But now, no Palestinian negotiator can overlook this issue. The peace process is severely endangered, and I'm afraid the support is very low now."

In numerous interviews since the massacre, this plaint was intensified into a warning: The 3,500 Jewish settlers of Gaza face increased danger from the 850,000 Palestinians among whom they live.

"My expectation is that new cells and new secret groups will form to fight settlers, not just the Israeli Army," Mr. Middain said. "This is the main target in the future."

At the local PLO office—whose wall features a defaced portrait of Mr. Arafat—Diab Louh, a senior member of Mr. Arafat's main-street PLO Fatah faction, warned that an agreement Fatah militants made after the September accord in hall attacks on Israelis has been shattered.

"I'm confirming that we are going to run after those settlers and also the military forces until their withdrawal will be complete from our lands," Mr. Louh said. "The war hasn't stopped."

The political leverage among Palestinians, many here said, is now shifting increasingly in favor of Hamas, a militant Islamic movement that opposes negotiations with Israel in favor of a continued armed struggle.

"The fundamentalists are gaining power," Mr. Middain said. For their part, Hamas supporters see the massacre as heaven-sent justification of their position.

"Since the massacre occurred, the popularity of Arafat has dropped remarkably," said Mahmoud Zahar, dean of the nursing school at Islamic University. "I think he is passing into a very dangerous and irreversible policy with Israel."

If they insist on going to negotiations, nobody will accept any peace agreement," he said.



BRUSSELS BLAST — An explosion at a Brussels apartment building killed four people Tuesday. The cause is being investigated.

## PLO to List Demands in Mission to U.S.

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

TUNIS — Dismissing Israel's offer to allow international civilian observers into the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area as insufficient, the Palestine Liberation Organization decided Tuesday to send a mission to Washington to spell out its conditions for resuming peace talks with Israel.

PLO officials said the mission, which is expected to leave Friday, would urge the United States to seek further concessions from Israel to enable Palestinian negotiators to return to the bargaining table following the massacre of Palestinians in a mosque in Hebron on Friday.

The decision to dispatch the mission came in response to President Bill Clinton's invitation to the two parties last weekend to resume peace talks in Washington. But the PLO officials said the mission, which has still not been named, would have no authority to negotiate and was unlikely to meet with Israeli officials.

In a telephone conversation Tuesday afternoon with the U.S. secretary of State, Warren M. Christopher, Yasser Arafat reportedly expressed the hope that the UN Security Council would adopt a resolution that strengthened the chances for peace.

According to the Palestinian news agency, Wafa, the PLO chairman stressed "the need for the Security Council to issue a resolution guaranteeing the safety and security of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, and charging an international force to carry that out."

Earlier, after a second successive late-night meeting of the PLO Executive Committee, a senior PLO official said the Palestine Liberation Organization was particularly anxious to protect the 2 million Palestinians in the occupied territories against armed Israeli settlers.

The official, Yasser Abed Rabbo, said the PLO wanted all settlers dismantled and kept away from Palestinian towns and villages. It also wants international military observer stations throughout the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Mr. Rabbo said. The PLO also demanded the dismantling of what it called centers of settler "terrorism."

Another member of the PLO Executive Committee, Samir Ghosheh, dismissed an offer by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel to allow unarmed international civilian observers to be stationed in the Gaza Strip and around Jericho. "This is a maneuver to escape tackling the issue seriously," Mr. Ghosheh said.

He also dismissed a decision by Israel to release about 500 Palestinian prisoners as "cosmetic surgery," saying that most of the prisoners had been due for release soon and that the gesture did not improve security for the Palestinian population.

The PLO has said that negotiations with Israel will remain suspended while it consults a number of governments. Mr. Arafat, who flew to Algeria on Monday to brief the Algerian government, met Tuesday with a Russian envoy as well as with Greece's foreign minister, Karolos Papoulias. Greece currently holds the rotating presidency of the European Union.

Western specialists said that in the face of intensified hostility toward the peace talks among many Palestinians in the occupied territories, Mr. Arafat appeared to be playing for time, hoping that anti-Israeli protests would slowly peter out, making room for a new diplomatic initiative.

In order to rescue its battered credibility among many Palestinians, the specialists said, the PLO would not only need more concessions from Israel, but would also have to obtain stronger American involvement in the peace process.

## China Shows Tape of Political Inmates

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China's State Council spokesman gathered several American journalists Tuesday and played for them a videotape purporting to show that four leading political prisoners are in good health.

In screening the video, the Chinese leadership appeared to be trying to deflect criticism about how it treats political prisoners. It also coincides with the visit to Beijing of the State Department's top human rights official, John Shattuck, who is preparing the agenda for Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher's first visit here next week.

The presentation here followed the release in Washington of a letter signed by 54 senators asserting that some Chinese political prisoners have fallen dangerously ill and are not getting adequate medical treatment. The senators called on President Jiang Zemin to release five prisoners, all deemed in serious condition, on medical parole.

Four of the five were featured in the video. They were Liu Gang, Wang Juntao, Chen Ziming and Ren Wandong, all of them convicted for pro-democracy "crimes" during the 1989 Tiananmen Square demonstrations. With one exception, the tape showed them eating and chatting with family members and fellow inmates during the lunar new year's celebrations on Feb. 10.

Given the nature of these prisoners' reported illnesses, which include heart ailments,

hepatitis, stomach and other internal problems, it was impossible to draw any conclusions from the videotape other than the four are conscious, able to sit up at a dinner table and consume food and, in the case of Liu Gang, cut his birthday cake on Jan. 30 and, later, smoke a cigarette while playing a game of pool with another inmate.

There have been a number of reports suggesting Mr. Liu was in a desperate state of health from beatings and torture by other inmates. Chinese officials said the video showing Mr. Liu in an animated and playful state should dispel these claims.

The video clip of Ren Wandong, 49, who is said by the State Department to be in danger of losing his eyesight from untreated cataracts and retinal deterioration, was shown at a dinner table with his wife and daughter. The state of Mr. Ren's eyesight could not be discerned from these scenes.

Family members of the prisoners, who have asked not to be specifically identified, say their once-a-month visits are only allowed if they agree to have their remonstrances videotaped by prison authorities.

This month's lunar new year celebration, the most important family holiday in China, brought special requests from family members to pass the day with the political prisoners. Prison officials informed the families that the extra visits would only be allowed if the families agreed to the videotaping, which in turn could be turned into propaganda material.

The fifth political prisoner in the senators' letter, Bao Tong, a senior aide to Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang in 1989, was not featured in the video. Mr. Bao's medical condition is perhaps of greatest concern.

A State Department document presented to the Chinese last October said that Mr. Bao has undergone five operations for polyps on his colon, and that subsequent blood tests have shown "steadily" increasing indications that he has an undiagnosed cancer. Two petitions for medical parole to seek treatment were denied in 1993, the State Department document says.

President Bill Clinton reportedly raised the plight of Mr. Bao and other medical cases in his Seattle summit meeting with Mr. Jiang last November.

Mr. Clinton and a procession of his emissaries this winter have reiterated to Chinese leaders that unless they demonstrate "overall significant progress" in human rights, he will cancel China's low tariff trading privilege in the American market. Accounting for and releasing political prisoners is a central element of Mr. Clinton's demands.

The videotape was presented by Zeng Jianhui, the minister directly responsible to Prime Minister Li Peng for disseminating government policy pronouncements. Mr. Zeng, in playing the videotape, said he was responding to "distortions" in foreign news media about the health of several well-known political prisoners.

## Germans Applaud 'Schindler's List'

International Herald Tribune  
"Schindler's List" opened at a charity premiere Tuesday in Frankfurt, the city where the movie's hero

died in poverty in 1974, and in Paris the director, Steven Spielberg, discussed the importance of education about the Holocaust with President Francois Mitterrand.

The Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung called the movie magnificent and said that every German ought to see it. The factory owner who saved 1,200 Jews from the Nazi death camps, "was not a superman," the newspaper said. "It forces the viewer to ask why others didn't try to do what Oskar Schindler managed."

President Richard von Weizsäcker was attending the premiere

along with the Israeli ambassador, Avi Primor, and the head of Germany's surviving Jewish community, Ignatz Bubis.

Mr. Spielberg said that although President Mitterrand had not seen the movie, "the sensed what the film was about and certainly felt very supportive about it."

Mr. Mitterrand's wife, Danielle, attended the Paris charity premiere on Monday night. She joined the actor Liam Neeson, who plays Schindler, and several current and former cabinet members. Also present were the German and Israeli ambassadors and representatives from the Jewish, Muslim, Protestant and Catholic communities.

## German Synagogue Hit In 2d Attack in 2 Days

The Associated Press

ESSEN, Germany — Vandals threw a firebomb on the steps of the old Jewish synagogue in this Ruhr valley city, the police said Tuesday. It was the second attack on the building in two days.

The police said the fire burned itself out, leaving a blackened patch on the building's stone steps. On Sunday, an attacker threw stones that shattered 14 of the synagogue's windows. The synagogue, built between 1911 and 1913, was gutted by fire in the November 1938 frenzy of Nazi attacks on Jews, then restored after the war.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Journalist for Algerian TV Is Slain

PARIS (Reuters) — Gunmen killed a journalist for the Algerian state television station ENTV, the official Algerian press agency, AFS, reported Tuesday.

AFS, monitored in Paris, blamed three armed Muslim militants for the Monday night attack against Abdelkader Hireche, 29. Two people traveling with Mr. Hireche were wounded.

At least eight Algerian journalists have been killed in violence that has plagued the country since the authorities in January 1992 canceled an election that the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front was poised to win. The party was subsequently banned by an Algerian court.

### German State Orders Reactor Shut

WIESBADEN, Germany (Reuters) — The state of Hesse has ordered the closing of one of the country's oldest nuclear reactors because of safety concerns, the state environment minister, Joschka Fischer, said Tuesday. The national government asserted that Mr. Fischer did not have authority to close the plant.

The federal environment minister said in Bonn that the Hesse regional government still needed the approval of national regulatory authorities and invited officials from Hesse to talks on Thursday.

The 20-year-old Biblis reactor, near Darmstadt, has been out of operation since December because of an inspection. Its operator, RWE AG, planned to restart it next Tuesday.

### Court Gives Songwriter New Hearing

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court made it easier on Tuesday for defendants who ward off copyright-infringement lawsuits to have the other side pay their lawyer fees.

The unanimous decision will give a singer and songwriter, John Fogerty, a new hearing in his effort to be reimbursed for fees paid to lawyers who defended him in a copyright fight. Mr. Fogerty, formerly of the group Creedence Clearwater Revival, had been sued by holders of rights to a 1970 song of his who alleged that a song he published in 1980 differed only in the lyrics. A jury decided this was not the case.

A federal appeals court had ruled that defendants in such cases can be awarded lawyer fees only if the lawsuit was frivolous or filed in bad faith. That created a double standard, because people who successfully sue to protect copyrights can be awarded lawyer fees under a far less stringent standard. "Prevailing plaintiffs and prevailing defendants are to be treated alike," Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist wrote for the court.

### Major to Press Irish Peace Efforts

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Prime Minister John Major, who received President Bill Clinton's support for efforts to end the violence in Northern Ireland, said Tuesday he would press on with peace efforts despite recent setbacks.

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Major met privately at the White House for talks aimed, in part, at ending tensions between the two governments over a recent U.S. decision to allow an IRA leader to enter the United States.

Mr. Major sought to play down the impact of a decision Monday by Northern Ireland's main Protestant party, the Unionists, to reject multi-party talks on the province's future. It was the second setback to a British-Irish peace initiative within 24 hours. Earlier, Sinn Fein, political wing of the Irish Republican Army, withheld crucial backing from the faltering peace efforts.

### Malaysia Accuses Murdoch in Feud

KUALA LUMPUR (Combined Dispatches) — The Malaysian government on Tuesday accused Rupert Murdoch, the global media executive, of engineering British press attacks on Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad that led Kuala Lumpur to impose trade sanctions on London.

"Murdoch seems to be using Sky television and The Times to run down Dr. Mahathir," said Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim. The government said last week that no new government-related contracts would be awarded to British companies. The action, in response to press reports saying Mr. Mahathir's establishment took kickbacks from British contractors, has cost British companies billions of pounds, especially in infrastructure and military contracts. The government was particularly enraged by a Feb. 20 article in The Sunday Times concerning allegations that a payment of \$50,000 had been made by a major construction company, George Wimpey International. (AP, Reuters)

### India to Strengthen Military Forces

NEW DELHI (AP) — India plans to increase spending on one of the world's largest armed forces by 20 percent, a new military buildup after three years of austerity.

The effect of the budget presented to Parliament on Monday was to advance Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's economic restructuring program of the past three years, but it would also give 230 billion rupees (\$7.4 billion) to the military.

Overall spending would be 1.5 trillion rupees — 17.4 percent higher than last year. The rise in military expenditures occurs at a time of rising tensions between India and Pakistan in their dispute over the border state of Kashmir. The two countries have fought three wars since independence in 1947.

### For the Record

The number of people in South Africa missing after a mud slide last week that devastated a residential neighborhood in the town of Virginia has dropped in 25 while the death toll remained at 14. Most of the original 80 listed as missing were either away or fled to safety. The mud engulfed more than 250 houses in the town southwest of Johannesburg. (AP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Egypt Reopens Display of Mummies

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt reopened a display of royal mummies about 3,500 years old on Tuesday, hoping they would help attract tourists scared away by Muslim militant attacks.

The 11 mummies, taken out of exhibition in 1980, include pharaohs such as Ramses II, who ruled Egypt for 67 years until his death in 1224 B.C., as well as three queens of the pharaohs. Another 16 mummies are being prepared for the public.

An oil slick was drifting toward the Dutch coast northwest of Amsterdam Tuesday, threatening thousands of sea birds. The slick, 20 kilometers (12 miles) long, was spotted off the North Sea coast of Edmond-aan-Zee heading toward the beach. The beach was closed last month after thousands of packets of fungicide washed ashore. (AP)

Dysentery has killed more than 400 Zimbabweans since an outbreak in November, Health Minister Timothy Stamps said. The disease has affected nearly 44,000 people in the country of 10 million. Mr. Stamps said the government was combating it by purifying water supplies and by launching a public awareness program. (Reuters)

Barcelona subway workers walked off the job Tuesday, shutting down Metro lines in the first of 12 strikes planned to force contract concessions from the municipal transport company. (AP)

The opening of Denver's new airport will be delayed more than two months to May 15 so its high-tech baggage system can be fixed, Mayor Wellington Webb said. Also not working were TV screens that will show flight information, and about 25 security doors. It was the third time the airport's opening was pushed back. Stapleton International Airport will continue operating until the new airport opens. (AP)

A Northwest Airlines 747 from Hong Kong caught fire Tuesday shortly after landing at Narita airport east of Tokyo, but no one was injured, an official said. The fire, in one of the engines, was promptly extinguished. The 245 passengers and crew waited until it was out and left the jet about 30 minutes later, he said. The runway was temporarily shut. (AP)

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Czech Rep	00-42-00012	India	000-127	Peru	001-190	United Kingdom	0800-89-0222
Denmark	8001-0072	Ireland	1-800-551-001	Poland	01-04-800-222	Uruguay	000-412
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# THE AMERICAS / FIRST VOTER

## For One Rodham, 'Lethargy and Apathy' Form Political Base

By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Hugh Rodham's supporters in Miami had been promising that he would be a fresh face in Florida politics. But even they might not have realized just how fresh.

The voting records of the Dade County Supervisor of Elections Office show that Mr. Rodham, the first lady's brother, who began his bid this week for the Democratic nomination to the U.S. Senate, registered to vote in the state only in December 1991 — in time to cast a ballot for his brother-in-law, Bill Clinton, in the 1992 presidential race.

Even though Mr. Rodham had been a Dade County resident and government employee for 13 years, he had not registered prior to that, according to records in Miami.

He said he did not remember ever voting for president or state offices before 1992 because he was part of the "lethargy and apathy" that presented itself in the '60s and '70s and that now he has awakened to "the chance to change in the '90s."

That would mean that Mr.

Rodham, the assistant public defender in Dade County who has said of his potential Republican opponent, Senator Coote Mack, that "there should be a hue and cry throughout the land for his scalp," did not vote against Mr. Mack when the conservative Republican ran for the Senate in 1988.

It also means he was not helping his party to cancel out the vote of his wife, Maria Arias-Rodham, a lawyer who was a registered Republican from September 1976 until she switched her affiliation to vote for Mr. Clinton for president.

Reached in Washington, where he was preparing to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination on a CNN television program, Mr. Rodham was asked why he had failed to vote during his first decade in Florida.

"I didn't see the need for it," he replied.

Asked whether he thought that his failure to vote for so many years would give more ammunition to Republicans who assert that his only qualification for office is the name he shares with

his famous sister, he said that it was up to the voters of Florida "to make the decision" about his qualifications.

He said that, until that time, he had not seen any candidates who had moved him to go to the voting booth.

In 1991, I was energized by the likes of Tom Harkin, Paul Tsongas, Bill Clinton and Jerry Brown," he said. "I thought for the first time in my voting life, there was somebody I could get behind."

He was asked why he had not at least registered all those years in order to vote for his boss, Benno Brumberg, the Dade County public defender.

"Mmmmm," he said, gnawing on the idea, as though it were a new one. "I never needed to. He ran unopposed."

During a recent interview in Miami, Mr. Rodham, 43, was asked about his presidential politics and replied, "I never voted Republican."

Now, it turns out, he never voted Democratic, either, until he voted for his brother-in-law in 1992. "I think that's a pretty good one to start out with," he said.



Hugh Rodham preparing for a television appearance to announce his candidacy for a Senate seat.

## Seeking Testimony on Loans to Iraq, U.S. Gives Immunity to Bank Official

By Ronald Smothers

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — A federal judge has granted immunity from prosecution to a convicted official of an Italian bank to prompt his testimony to a grand jury here, the banker's lawyer said.

Judge G. Ernest Tidwell of U.S. District Court signed an order granting immunity to Christopher P. Drogoul, 41, a major figure in a case involving billions of dollars in U.S. government-guaranteed loans to Iraq made by Mr. Drogoul's former employer, the Atlanta branch of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

There has been speculation that many of the loans, fraudulently obtained under a program to help countries pay for agricultural exports, may have been diverted to Iraqi weapons use in the years before the Gulf War, when the Bush administration was encouraging support of Iraq.

The impeding of a grand jury would mark a new phase in the long-running bank fraud case. Over the last three years, there have been allegations that top officials in the United States and Italy, where the government controls BNL, knew about the purpose of the loans and tried with some success to limit earlier

investigations to Mr. Drogoul and five other, lower-level bank employees.

Earlier, Mr. Drogoul pleaded guilty to lying to bank regulators and to wire fraud, and is now in prison. Several other co-defendants were also convicted of crimes while working at the bank.

Some members of Congress, as well as two federal judges who have been involved in aspects of the case, have expressed the opinion that higher-ups at the bank in both the United States and Italy had, in the judge's words, "clearly facilitated" Mr. Drogoul's crimes.

Robert M. Simels, Mr. Drogoul's lawyer, said he believed that the grand jury was looking at the failure of Atlanta-based prosecutors to aggressively pursue higher-ranking people.

"Two judges have concluded that Rome headquarters knew, or should have known, about the loans and that the federal government's role in this was greater than anyone thought," he said.

"It would seem that the Justice Department has now concluded that there was an incomplete investigation and this is a rebuke of the actions of the U.S. attorney's office in Atlanta."

## ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

### Clinton's Name Pops Up in Fraud Trial

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — A former Little Rock judge charged with fraud invoked the name of then-Governor Bill Clinton during a 1989 business deal to reassure a potential borrower who expressed concern that federally guaranteed funds were being used improperly, according to testimony heard in a Whitewater-related case in federal court in Little Rock.

"Son, the governor of Arkansas wouldn't be involved in this if we were doing anything illegal," a witness said he was told.

The testimony came in the case of David Hale, a former Little Rock Municipal Court judge who is accused of defrauding the government of hundreds of thousands of dollars by misusing a federal program to aid small business. Mr. Hale claims that his legal troubles began when he had a meeting with Mr. Clinton in which he says Mr. Clinton pressured him to make a \$300,000 loan to Susan McDougal, a partner of the governor in the Whitewater real estate development.

A portion of the loan ended up in the Whitewater venture. Mr. Clinton has denied that he had any such dealings with Mr. Hale.

The testimony referring to Mr. Clinton came Monday from Gayland Westbrook, who appeared during a hearing on pretrial motions in the Hale case. Mr. Westbrook recalled that he visited Mr. Hale during the summer of 1989 because he wanted to borrow \$75,000 for a computer business from a government-backed small business investment corporation that Mr. Hale operated.

Mr. Westbrook, who was called to the stand by an attorney for one of Mr. Hale's co-defendants, said he had reason to suspect that Mr. Hale was violating the laws governing operation of a small business investment corporation.

Mr. Hale and two co-defendants are charged with operating his government-backed small business investment corporation, Capital Management Services, in a way that cost taxpayers \$900,000. (LAT)

### Clinton Shatters the 11th Commandment

CHICAGO — The only thing missing from President Bill Clinton's day with the House Ways and Means Committee chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, was the Bill-and-Danny posters.

There was Mr. Rostenkowski greeting Mr. Clinton when Air Force One landed; there was Mr. Rostenkowski playing the supporting role in a Clinton discussion of crime, there was Mr. Rostenkowski introducing Mr. Clinton before a speech and beaming as the president threw his rhetorical arms around the chairman too many times to count.

Embracing one of five Democrats in a primary race is a touchy business for a president, the most recent of whom have tried to adhere to what has become known as the 11th Commandment: Thou shalt not pick sides in a primary fight. Do it once, and other Democrats might expect the same.

Tonight yet is a presidential embrace of a politician under federal investigation by the Justice Department. Mr. Rostenkowski has been one of the targets of a probe of funds involved in the House Post Office scandal. But that is only one of many political problems in the district Mr. Rostenkowski has represented since 1958 — through the tenures of nine presidents, as he pointed out.

For all those reasons, Mr. Clinton did not formally ask the voters of Mr. Rostenkowski's Fifth Congressional District to re-elect him. He just did everything but that. (WTP)

### Quote/Unquote

Prime Minister John Major, recalling how he and President Bill Clinton decided last year on the British leader's current visit to the United States: "It was the second whiskey that did it." (LAT)

## Away From Politics

Scientists investigating a worldwide decline in amphibians have found the first strong evidence identifying a likely culprit: the rise in ultraviolet radiation caused by thinning of the ozone layer. A study by researchers from Oregon State University indicated that ultraviolet B radiation from the sun is destroying eggs of frogs and toads known to be in decline in Oregon's Cascade Mountains.

Boys who won't swear duty to God cannot be banned from the Boy Scouts of America, a California state appellate court has ruled. The 4th District Court of Appeal ordered the Boy Scouts to reinstate Michael and William Randall of Anaheim, California, twins who are 12. They had refused to say "God" in the Scouts' oath.

The risk of miscarriage can double for beauticians who often use chemicals to clean their instruments, according to a new study. It chemicals to clean their instruments, and the number of hours a found a correlation between miscarriages and the number of hours a day worked in cosmetology, the number of services involving chemicals done each week, the use of formaldehyde-based disinfectants and the amount of work done in salons giving manicures.

Most children who watch television news or read newspapers believe that the media portray a negative image of young people that emphasizes violence, drugs and crime, according to a new national poll. In a survey of 850 children aged 11 through 16, most

youngsters also said that news organizations do not do a good job of covering issues important to them and that they feel "angry, sad or depressed" after watching or reading the news.

Fire gutted an apartment house, killing five siblings ages 2 to 11 in St. Paul, Minnesota, despite efforts by their older brother and neighbors to save them. (NYT, LAT, AP, AFP)

## Nuclear Inspectors Enter North Korea

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency entered North Korea on Tuesday for the first time in seven months, ending a standoff over the Communist government's refusal to provide even minimal access to sites where the United States believes nuclear weapons are under development.

A resumption of inspections of the sites at Yongbyon, the closed nuclear complex 60 miles from North Korea's capital of Pyongyang, has long been a prerequisite for U.S. assent to two of the North's demands: cancellation of a major annual military exercise in South Korea, and a reopening of high-level talks between Washington and Pyongyang. Both steps were expected to be announced soon.

But a series of further delays by North Korea, related to its reopening of direct talks with the South over an exchange of envoys on the nuclear issue, has delayed the announcement until at least Thursday, according to South Korean and American officials. Those talks, another prerequisite for the meeting with Washington, are now scheduled to take place at the border village of Panmunjom.

The arrival of the inspectors in Pyongyang follows months of

brinkmanship by North Korea, which has impeded past inspections, delayed scheduling of new ones, and refused to grant visits to the agency. But the North relented last week after it became clear that the nuclear agency, an arm of the UN, was prepared to go to the Security Council to seek international sanctions unless the months of refusals came to an end.

Still, American officials are being careful not to describe the inspections as a major breakthrough. At best, the inspectors will certify that no plutonium has been diverted to nuclear weapons projects in recent months, and restore the confrontation with the North to where it was a year ago. At that time North Korea's president, the 81-year-old Kim Il Sung, abruptly ended the agency's access to the sites and threatened to pull out of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty rather than submit to a "special inspection" the agency demanded of two additional sites.

A year later the issue of access to those sites, suspected nuclear waste dumps which might yield evidence of how much plutonium North Korea has already extracted from its nuclear waste, is no closer to resolution. The dumps are not included in the precisely specified list of seven locations the inspectors will be allowed to visit over the next two weeks.

U.S. officials now say they will insist on an inspection of those two additional sites in the next talks with the North, which are expected to begin on March 21 in Geneva. By that time, the inspectors should have reported whether they found anything amiss.

The team of six inspectors and a technician was whisked off to Yongbyon, where they stay in government-built guest houses on the edge of the nuclear facility.

The center of the facility is a 5-megawatt nuclear reactor and a half-completed laboratory, known as a reprocessor, where nuclear waste can be converted to plutonium, the main fuel for nuclear bombs. American intelligence estimates have concluded that the North probably already has the material to make one or two bombs, but it is unclear whether they have actually been able to create any weapons.

The last full inspection of the facilities took place a year ago. Last summer inspectors were allowed to visit a few of the sites, some only at night. Since then, there have been no visits, and cameras and other monitoring equipment have run out of battery power and film.

Under a "package deal" that would be discussed in Geneva, the United States will offer economic aid, investment and eventual diplomatic recognition for Pyongyang.

But in return, it insists that the North must permit the "special inspections" and to abandon all elements of its covert nuclear program. Key facilities would have to be converted to technology that can be used only for power generation, rather than nuclear weapons.

So far, the North has said it would over-rely on the special inspection issue, but it has made similar statements in the past, only to reverse them later.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Express Lane on Road to Salvation

In 22 minutes flat, the 9 A.M. Sunday service at the First Lutheran Church in Stewartville, New Jersey, offers a greeting, prayer, song, interpretive Bible reading, discussion and an amen.

Church attendance has jumped 40 percent since the Reverend John D. Kleist started "Express Worship" six weeks ago. One of the worshippers at a recent service, Alonzo Hordford, said: "It still makes you think and it's early enough to get the day going. It meets my schedule."

It may be the boldest appeal to the uncommitted faithful since the drive-in church.

First Lutheran also offers a conventional longer service, an hour or more, at 10:45 A.M.

But for many people, said Mr. Kleist, 40, who has been at First Lutheran for 15 years, the "attention span has contracted to fit the 30-minute TV sitcom, which is 22 minutes" without the commercials.

### Short Takes

The New York City subway system, scene of violence in films like "The French Connection," "Death Wish" and "The Taking of Pelham One Two Three," wants to bar producers on location from filming any more rough stuff.

"We want to protect our investment and increase ridership," a spokesman said. "We don't look fondly on projects that depict the system as being out of control." Others point out that any film company barred from the subway can build its own subway scenery.

The New York Times reports that a movie going into production, "Die Hard 3," is "a violent action film starring Bruce Willis, set in the New York City

subway system, complete with exploding subway stations."

How to beg off unwelcome requests for letters of reference without being either impolite or untruthful? Endi Nemy reports in The New York Times that Lynn Hecht Schafran, a New York lawyer, replies, "I think you're wonderful and I love going to concerts with you, but I don't think I'm competent to talk about your abilities."

Mary Jean Tully, an educator at Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Massachusetts, says she might write a letter saying that "on the whole, the person lived up to expectations, and for further information, call me." The "on the whole" and "call me" are meant to be signals.

Immigrant children do better in school than their American-born classmates, but their performance declines as they become more Americanized, according to a study sponsored by the government's National Science Foundation and several private groups.

Judith Treas, professor of sociology at the University of California, Irvine, said other studies have found similar effects.

"There does seem to be this extraordinary draw of American culture for immigrant children, not always with good consequences," she said.

Conversation overheard at a Brooklyn Heights barbershop and reported by David Hawkins to the Metropolitan Diary column of The New York Times:

Customer: What do you do in the Poconos (a mountain range situated with summer resorts)?

Barber: I go there every year.

Customer: Yes, but what do you do in the Poconos?

Barber: (looking astonished) I sit down!

Arthur Higbee

## Khmer Rouge Retake Base as Army Flees

Reuters

PHNOM PENH — Khmer Rouge guerrillas recaptured their northern headquarters at Anlong Veng from the Cambodian Army after soldiers who had not been fed turned and ran, a senior commander said Tuesday.

Army commanders had boasted that the base at Anlong Veng, 300 kilometers (190 miles) northwest of Phnom Penh, would be "held forever" after they took it on Feb. 5.

But General Toan Chay, commander of the 4th Military Region and governor of Siam Reap Province, said the Khmer Rouge guerrillas recaptured the base Feb. 24.

"All the troops retreated," he said. "They ran away because they had no food." He said government

troops were planning to launch a counterattack soon.

Shortly after the base was seized from the rebels, soldiers there complained to a journalist on a government-organized trip of inadequate food and medicine.

"We've made a lot of effort to capture this base, yet we had little food during the fighting," said one colonel. "As you know the supply situation on the battlefield is not good."

Defense analysts have long warned of the government's inability to supply its troops in the field.

Khmer Rouge officials in Phnom Penh said they had destroyed three tanks and captured three truck-mounted rocket launchers along with heavy-caliber field guns, mor-

tars, recoilless rifles and machine guns.

The guerrillas said 49 soldiers were killed and 74 captured, including 26 officers, in the Feb. 24 assault.

A foreign defense analyst, citing an absence of heavy fighting when the government army first captured the camp, said he suspected the soldiers had fallen into a Khmer Rouge trap.



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# 'I Am in Control,' Yeltsin Says, Vowing To Maintain Peace

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin said Tuesday that he remained in full control despite a controversial political amnesty for his hard-line opponents, and he warned his oiled friends that they would be promptly re-arrested if they make trouble.

The leaders of an October uprising against Mr. Yeltsin, including a former vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoy, walked out of jail on Saturday thanks to a political amnesty approved by the lower house of parliament, which is dominated by Communists and nationalists. Parliament leaders said the amnesty would promote national reconciliation, but reformists said it could return Russia to the edge of civil war.

Mr. Yeltsin himself had made no public comment on the amnesty until Tuesday, when he met with the parliamentary speaker, Ivan Rybkin. According to senior officials, the president had tried but failed to block the release, prompting the resignation Saturday of his attorney general and subsequent finger-pointing among top aides.

"At the moment I see no real danger to civil peace, and I am fully in control of the socio-political situation," Mr. Yeltsin told Mr. Rybkin, according to a presidential spokesman. "At the slightest attempt by them to try to destabilize the situation in the country, they will immediately be arrested."

In response to the same amnesty resolution, a military court ended the trial of the leaders of an August 1991 coup against the then-Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Ten alleged plotters were released without any verdict, although the prosecutor had asked that the trial be concluded before an amnesty could take effect.

The aborted 1991 coup, which isolated Mr. Gorbachev in a vacation home and sought to impose emergency rule, dissolved after three days thanks to the incompetence and indecision of its leaders and the resistance of Mr. Yeltsin and his supporters. The coup accelerated the breakup of the Soviet Union.

A former Soviet vice president, Gennadi I. Yanayev, a coup plotter best known for his trembling hands during a midcup news conference and for his later admission that he had been drinking at the beginning of the putsch, bailed the trial's closure as "a triumph of justice."

"In August, 1991, we tried, albeit

clumsily, to rescue the Fatherland, and I think that the court acted intelligently and made a profoundly moral decision," Mr. Yanayev said.

The ending of the trial means that the putschists' claim that Mr. Gorbachev secretly or tacitly supported the coup, something Mr. Gorbachev has always denied, will most likely never be tested in a court of law. But one of the emergency committee members, General Valentin Varennikov, said he would bring suit against Mr. Gorbachev and others for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

"Like the whole of the Soviet people, I think that Mikhail Gorbachev and the company he brought with him are guilty of this," the former deputy defense minister said.

Few of the arrested 1991 plotters are likely to play an active role in Russian politics today. But the seven leaders of the October events are less likely to shy away from politics.

Mr. Yeltsin said that their acceptance of amnesty implies an acceptance of their guilt in the events of Oct. 3 and 4, which claimed more than 140 lives and ended with tank commanders loyal to Mr. Yeltsin blasting the parliament building. But Russian L. Khasbulatov, speaker of the parliament which Mr. Yeltsin dissolved last fall in the run-up to the bloody uprising, insisted in an interview that Mr. Yeltsin is the guilty one.

"Recall, the president staged a coup," Mr. Khasbulatov told the conservative newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya*. "What was the Supreme Soviet to do?" he asked. "We acted in full compliance with the law."

Asked who would have the final say in history, Mr. Khasbulatov, who has forsworn further involvement in politics, answered, "Not Yeltsin, for sure. He is doomed." And, referring to the president and his defense and interior ministers, Mr. Khasbulatov added, "Their trial is still ahead."

Indeed, Sergei Baluev, a nationalistic member of both the dissolved Supreme Soviet and the current parliament, agreed that those who shut the parliament — meaning Mr. Yeltsin and his supporters — should be "taken to task and prosecuted."

But Mr. Rybkin urged peace and restraint, saying Mr. Yeltsin and parliament would work together to promote national accord.

"There will be no coups, no civil war," he said.

## NATO Shows Its Might, but Political Questions Remain

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In a relatively risk-free attack in the skies over Bosnia, NATO has revived its claim to be an allied deterrent force in Europe with at least the semblance of political will to act decisively.

Analysts in Washington and at NATO headquarters in Brussels said that although the downing of four planes over Bosnia represented a small step in a strictly military sense, it offered a substantial demonstration of NATO's heavy military and technological capability, one that had remained in check for 45 years.

The political side of the NATO equation remains murky, leaving unanswered serious questions about NATO's stance for future military intervention in Bosnia, especially on the ground, where the killing is taking place.

High on the list is whether Russia, NATO's former nemesis, will support

similar NATO efforts in the future and the extent to which Russia will cooperate in future UN resolutions on Bosnia. Months of vague warnings and conditional pronouncements on Bosnia by NATO leaders had almost widespread questions about the alliance's willingness

### NEWS ANALYSIS

to use force in the post-Cold War era and even its future as a military pact. For the moment, it appears that NATO's willingness to pull the trigger has delivered at least a temporary jolt to the diplomats engaged in peace talks and encouraged the Russians to press their Serbian friends for concessions.

Publicly, some officials continued Tuesday to play down the significance of Monday's attack by U.S. jets on Serbian aircraft violating a UN no-fly zone over Bosnia. But they also clearly portrayed their use of military muscle as a useful diplomatic tool.

After meeting in Washington with the Prime Minister John Major of Britain, President Bill Clinton said Tuesday that the attack "was something done in the course of business."

"It should not be read in any way as a departure of strategy or tactics because of what's going on over generally," Mr. Clinton said. But he added: "I think it should only serve to make people want to resolve this more quickly, to go on with the negotiations now. That's what I'm hopeful of."

In a warning to Serbian commanders who might be contemplating revenge attacks on NATO and UN troops, the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, told the Reuters news agency: "Better keep your hands off because we will not hesitate to draw our own conclusions."

A NATO diplomat in Brussels, speaking on the condition that he not be identified, said there was no question that the

NATO allies had "toughened" their thinking on Bosnia in recent weeks.

"There's a sense that enough is enough," he said. "No one has ever doubted that — in the context of action in the air — NATO superiority is overwhelming."

Don Snider, director of political-military affairs at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, said in an interview that NATO's action Monday "put some teeth into NATO's utterly devastated credibility" on Bosnia.

But he cautioned that it provided diplomats with only a bit more leverage. It is still unclear, he said, whether NATO is willing to use its military might to strike ground targets and how much tacit support Russia can give to future NATO military actions.

In his view, any "euphoric dream" in Washington of a strategic alliance with Russia is misguided, and Moscow is like-

ly to become more of an obstacle to Western efforts in the United Nations. One positive diplomatic element of NATO's newfound resolve, he said, is the willingness of Germany to use its influence with Croatia in forging a negotiated peace in the former Yugoslavia.

From a military standpoint, Mr. Snider termed the NATO operation "superb."

It also had the advantage of offering commanders a highly isolated target. The possibility of civilian casualties was minimal and the violation of the UN no-fly zone was unquestioned. NATO aircraft based in Italy have been flying sorties over Bosnia for months, and there was little chance for error.

After nearly two years of bloody civil war, these were finally the air strikes that some proponents of NATO action had long waited for, but they were not the messier strikes on ground targets that others had feared as a potential spark to a larger powder keg.



Children walking to school Tuesday in Sarajevo as classes resumed after a 2½-month suspension due to the weather and lack of heating.

## BOSNIA: Serbian Leader Agrees to Allow Aid Flights to Muslim Enclave

Continued from Page 1

"Our policies are heading very much in the same direction."

The talks in Moscow between Mr. Karadzic and Mr. Kozirev prompted a blunt reaction from Bosnian government leaders, who said they wanted no part of the deal over opening the Tuzla airport.

The vice president in the Muslim-led Bosnian government, Ejup Ganic, a hard-liner, called the agreement "an insult" to the United Nations and accused the Russians of lacking neutrality and supporting "aggressors and war criminals." He said there were more than enough Russians in Bosnia already.

"This technique of injecting Russians into the conflict to face the West is unacceptable," he said.

Bosnia's Muslim president, Alija Izetbegovic, sounded a similar note in a letter to Yasushi Akashi, the special representative in the former Yugoslavia of the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali.

"It is my duty to inform you that we do not approve of the arrival of additional Russian troops to Bosnia and Herzegovina," said the letter, which was distributed at the UN headquarters in New York on Tuesday. It was not clear when the letter had been written.

About 400 Russian troops serving with the UN force in Croatia were moved to the Sarajevo area last month. The Russian parliament recently approved the sending of another 300 soldiers to Bosnia.

"The Russian side expressed its willingness to send its observers to Tuzla because of the important humanitarian significance of opening the airport," a joint communiqué issued in Moscow said.

The Russian move drew a less than enthusiastic response from a senior aide to the UN commander in Bosnia, Lieutenant General Michael Rose of Britain.

"This is another example of the Russians jumping on the success wagon," said the aide, Colonel Simon Shadbolt, referring to Moscow's relatively late entry into peace moves.

Colonel Shadbolt said the Russians had "some time ago" offered 50 military observers for Tuzla, an industrial city whose prewar population of 85,000 has been swollen by tens of thousands of refugees from Serb-held eastern and northern Bosnia.

He said the Russian monitors would be placed under the command of the UN sector commander, Colonel Ulf Hennricson of Sweden, who would direct the Russians' role.

(Reuters, AP)

## TOMB: Blunders and Blind Spots

Continued from Page 1

Galil automatic rifle, Dr. Goldstein intended as a businessman would be in a three-piece suit on a New York street corner.

General Yatom, commander of Israel's Army forces in the West Bank, told the cabinet this week, "The main fear was always that Arabs would harm Jews."

Dr. Goldstein was a leading activist in Kach, the Jewish extremist group whose symbol is a clenched fist and whose members believe Arabs have to be expelled from Israel and the West Bank. Although it was a small, remote organization to most Israelis, Kach — founded by Rabbi Meir Kahane — thrived in the tense environment of Hebron and nearby Kiryat Arba, the Jewish settlement where Dr. Goldstein lived and worked as a doctor.

"There were two legal enforcement systems in the territories," said the historian and newspaper commentator Tom Segev, "the one which acted against the Palestinians, and the one which looked the other way when the settlers acted wildly."

Even this week, the night after the government approved the arrest of Kach leaders, two of the group's leaders eluded the police and appeared on national television boasting about their freedom to move about while Arabs were under curfew.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who capitalized on public disenchantment with the settlers in the 1992 election campaign that brought him to power, has been at odds with them ever since. But Mr. Rabin failed to realize that the extremists in Kach could be separated from the mainstream settlers.

"He wouldn't take the initiative — he's not the type," said a senior Israeli official of Mr. Rabin. "The mentality was, if it ain't broke, don't fix it."

Right after the attack, Mr. Rabin still insisted that it was the work of one man, not connected to any organization. At a closed meeting with foreign diplomats, according to a participant, a shaken Mr. Rabin was asked why he had not moved sooner against Kach and

other extremists, and he repeated dryly that the massacre was the work of one person.

The same mentality allowed Dr. Goldstein to walk into the mosque with almost no resistance, even though the ancient tomb Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and their wives is one of the most intensely fought-over religious shrines in Israel and the West Bank.

The site had been exclusively a mosque when Israel captured the West Bank in the 1967 Middle East war, but in earlier years was a place of worship for Jews and Christians as well. Soon after the war, militant settlers began pressuring the authorities to allow Jews into the mosque. Gradually but relentlessly, the settlers gained access to rooms and corridors. Every centimeter of the site, with its walls of brown and black marble, was contested. The hours available for each faith to pray in the mosque were strictly negotiated. Jewish settlers still pressed for expanded privileges.

The Israeli Army had responsibility for keeping the peace. According to a military source with direct personal experience, "The army's main purpose was to maintain the status quo and maintain this delicate balance of rights. It's hard to understand how fanatic they can be about centimeters."

The militant settlers are well-known to the soldiers at the site and are nicknamed "cave meshuganeh," or those who are crazy about the Cave of the Machpelah, as Jews call the site. According to General Yatom, the Israeli commander, "It was not something extraordinary or unusual to see this doctor, who was well known by the soldiers, wearing his military reserve uniform and carrying his rifle."

On Fridays, the delicate balance grows even more sensitive because both Jews and Arabs come to pray. Instead of a dozen or so worshippers, the halls fill with hundreds of Arabs in the morning. Last Friday was made even more explosive because both the Jewish festival of Purim, when Jews celebrate with food and drink, and the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, when Arabs fast all day, were celebrated.

## Solzhenitsyn, Soon to Leave, Offers Town His Gratitude

The Associated Press

CAVENDISH, Vermont — The Nobel Prize-winning author Alexander Solzhenitsyn made a rare public appearance to say an emotional thank you and farewell to neighbors in his home in exile.

"You forgave me my unusual way of life, and even took it upon yourselves to protect my privacy," he told about 200 residents of Cavendish at the annual town meeting.

"For this, I have been truly grateful throughout all these years; and now, as my stay here comes to an end, I thank you."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said he and his wife, Natalya, planned to return to Russia at the end of May, but that his sons would continue to live in Cavendish.

He spoke in Russian, and his son Stephan, 20, translated. "I hope I can be of at least some help to my tortured nation, although it is impossible to predict how successful my efforts will be," he said.

The crowd at the meeting in a school gymnasium gave him a standing ovation.

## BOOKS

### THE CONQUEST OF A CONTINENT: Siberia and the Russians

By W. Bruce Lincoln. 500 pages. \$30. Random House.

Reviewed by John J. Stephan

SIBERIA in the popular imagination is a Dantesque El Dorado where humans endure and inflict suffering amid beautiful but unforgiving Mother Nature. Siberia can evoke the sublime silence of a forest on a windless winter day. Or it can summon up bleak landscapes disgorging ice Age mammoths and Gulag corpses. Anecdotes about Siberian cold abound. Whatever the world Siberia suggests, the place seems remote. Conventionally viewed through a European prism, it hovers somewhere east of the Urals and north of Mongolia, the ultimate Ultima Thule.

Such stereotypes obscure the paradoxical diversity found in five million square miles (75 percent of

Russia) sprawling across nine time zones. Siberia has winters cold enough to crack steel and summers hot enough to carbonize roof shingles. Siberia has been a refuge as well as a receptacle. Before 1917, millions of peasants, minorities, and religious dissidents flocked there for land and freedom. Remote? Perhaps from New York or London, but not from Harbin, Seoul, Sapporo, or Anchorage.

As a wild and untamed frontier, Siberia has — not surprisingly — struck some observers as Russia's counterpart to the American West, generating earnest searches for grass-roots democracy and business opportunities.

Before Walt Whitman celebrated the common destiny of Russians and Americans, New England and California entrepreneurs nurtured visions of Siberian emporia. Henry Adams wrote Henry Cabot Lodge in 1891 that the United States "could Americanize Siberia." These scenarios acquired a certain substance after 1900, when trans-Siberian railroad construction and an influx of peasant settlers created markets for steel, rolling stock, agricultural equipment, and consumer goods.

The Siberian dream survived revolutionary upheavals and the fiasco of the Allied intervention (1918-

1920) to resurface after 1941 when the Soviet-American wartime alliance fostered wishful thinking about what was then solemnly called "democracy's first line of defense." Visiting Yakutsk in 1942, Wendell Willkie wrote that it reminded him of his hometown, Elkhart, Indiana.

W. Bruce Lincoln's "The Conquest of a Continent" appears at a time when Siberia is enjoying a topicality not entirely unlike that of the early 1900s and 1940s. Thanks to the unforeseen consequences of perestroika, Vladivostok and other "closed" cities have become accessible. Dissolution of the USSR unleashed centrifugal forces within the Russian Republic, generating talk of autonomy and even independence.

"The Conquest of a Continent: Siberia and the Russians" is a marketable but historically misleading title. "Conquest" has forensic appeal for those who would draw an analogy between Siberia and Mexico or Peru, but the term does not accurately describe a process that at least in the 17th century was closer to infiltration. Siberia is not "a continent." Moreover, Siberia's spatial contours are ambiguous, depending upon whether Siberia is defined as extending to the Pacific littoral or to the Pacific watershed.

Today a new generation of researchers is taking advantage of post-Soviet accessibility to immerse themselves in Siberian and Far Eastern communities and archives. These efforts will very likely produce fresh popular syntheses within a few years. Meanwhile, "The Conquest of a Continent" can serve as an appetizer for more substantial fare.

John J. Stephan, who teaches Siberian history at the University of Hawaii and is the author of "Sakhalin: The Kuril Islands" and the forthcoming "The Russian Far East," wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

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## Downed Pilot Identified as Bosnian Serb

Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — One of the dead pilots whose warplane was shot down over Bosnia by two American F-16 jets was a Bosnian Serb refugee living in Montenegro, according to a private Montenegrin news agency.

The agency, Montena-Fax, identified the pilot as Zvezdan Pasic, 31, and said he had been recently re-mobilized to fight with the Bosnian Serb forces.

Mr. Pasic was identified as a native of Mostar in southwestern Bosnia who had moved with his family to Podgorica, the capital of Montenegro, after the war broke out in Bosnia in April 1992.

The report, if true, would seem to contradict the repeated denials of Bosnian Serb civilian and military officials that any of their planes were involved in the bombing raid Monday on a Bosnian munitions factory in Novi Travnik.

Four of six planes were shot down by NATO F-16s.

## PEACE: PLO Shrugs Off Release

Continued from Page 1

outlying the military authorities. The army gave no public figure for the number of wounded, but estimates have ranged from 90 to over 150. Dr. Goldstein fired 111 rounds from his Galil assault rifle.

Along the shuttered byways of the West Bank, where a strike is in force to protest the mosque killings, the release of prisoners elicited none of the usual celebration, with people peering in their homes by the curfew and seemingly reluctant to offer Israel even the slightest edge in the war of images that accompanies their physical and territorial conflict.

"Israel released us in order to calm the people and this is nonsense," said Adel Khamis, 22, who was freed in Bethlehem after serving 24 months of a 37-month sentence for supporting Mr. Arafat's movement and for taking part in the uprising known as the Intifada. "How can we calm people while the curfew still exists and killing still continues?" he asked.

In the past, Palestinians have often been deported or detained. Some have been subjected to prolonged curfew as collective punishment for violence.

By contrast, Police Minister Moshe Shahal said the authorities had drawn up a list of "less than 100" Jewish extremists who would

be subjected to "administrative action or detention" following the Hebron massacre. He acknowledged that of five supposed extremist leaders being sought, only one had been detained and implied that none had so far been indicted.

He said that, as a democratic state, Israel had shied from using administrative detention and other actions against Jews, even though he acknowledged that the measures had been applied to "no more than 100 or 150 Palestinians" in recent months.

"What happened on Friday was going beyond a red line," he said.

Israel says it is holding about 9,000 Palestinian prisoners, but human rights monitors put the figure higher. The authorities said 500 of them were released Tuesday.

A further 300 are to be set free this month from the two main detention centers, Keziot prison camp in southern Israel and Dahariya prison in the West Bank. The army said that only those prisoners who had not "shed blood" or taken part in terrorist operations and those who belonged to organizations supporting peace qualified for release.

## Israeli Army Kills West Bank Settler

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israeli soldiers shot and killed a Jewish settler and wounded his wife in the occupied West Bank on Tuesday, the army said.

The army said the settlers had fired shots toward the soldiers before they opened fire. The couple from the Jewish settlement of Ariel in the northern West Bank were shot near the Aral village of Bidya, Israel Radio said.

### DEATH NOTICE

**Freund, Elizabeth Aiken**  
Died suddenly on February 25, 1994. Widow of Ernst Freund, dear aunt of Susan Aiken Vezanti, of Bel Air, Maryland and Patricia Freund Döler, of England. Adored great aunt and beloved by many friends around the world.

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هكذا من العمل

...come more of an obstacle to efforts in the United Nations... positive diplomatic element of... of Germany, he said, is the... h Croatia in using its... in the former Yugoslavia... a military standpoint, he... the NATO operation...

# s and Blind Spots

other extremists, and he repeated... dryly that the massacre was the... work of one person.

The same mentality allowed... Goldstein to walk into the mosque... with almost no resistance, even... though the ancient tomb Aba... ham, Isaac, Jacob and their wives... one of the most intensely fought... over religious shrines in Israel and... the West Bank.

The site had been exclusively a... mosque when Israel captured the... West Bank in the 1967 Middle East... war, but in earlier years was a place... of worship for Jews and Christians... as well. Soon after the war, militant... settlers began pressing the authori... ties to allow Jews into the mosque... Gradually but relentlessly, the set... tlers gained access to rooms and... corridors. Every centimeter of the... site, with its walls of brown and... black marble, was contested. The... hours available for each faith to... pray in the mosque were strictly... negotiated. Jewish settlers still... pressed for expanded privileges.

The Israeli Army had responsi... bility for keeping the peace. Accord... ing to a military source with... direct personal experience, "The... army's main purpose was to main... tain the status quo and maintain... the delicate balance of rights. It's... hard to understand how things... they can be about centuries."

The militant settlers are well... known to the soldiers at the site... and are nicknamed "olive-mech... gear," or those who are... about the olive trees. According to... General Natan, the Israeli com... mander, "It was not something ex... traordinary or unusual to see the... soldiers, who were well known by the... militants, wearing their military re... serve uniforms and carrying their ri... fles."

On Friday, the delicate balance... grows even more sensitive because... both Jews and Arabs come to pray... instead of a dozen or so worship... ing, the hall filled with hundreds of... Arabs in the morning. Last Friday... was made even more explosive by... native both the Jewish festival of... Purim, when Jews celebrate with... food and drink, and the Muslim... month of Ramadan, when Al... last all day, were celebrated.

# Drugs Off Release

be subjected to "administrative... tion or detention" following the... Heilbron massacre. He acknowl... edged that he had supplied arms... to the Heilbron group, but only... had been detained and implied that... none had ever been disarmed.

He said that as a democratic... state, Israel must shed from any... administrative detention and other... actions against Jews, even though... he acknowledged that the measure... had been applied to "more than... 100 or 150 Palestinians" in recent... months.

"What happened at Heilbron was... going beyond a bad day," he said... "I'm sure it's a bad day, but I'm... sure it's not a bad day for the... human rights movement. It's a bad... day for the human rights move... ment. The situation of 80 of... them were released. Just... A further 80 are to be released... this week from the various deten... tion centers. And the 80 in the... prison in the West Bank. The... said that only those prisoners... had not killed anyone and those... in terrorist organizations and those... who belonged to organizations... supporting peace and justice were...

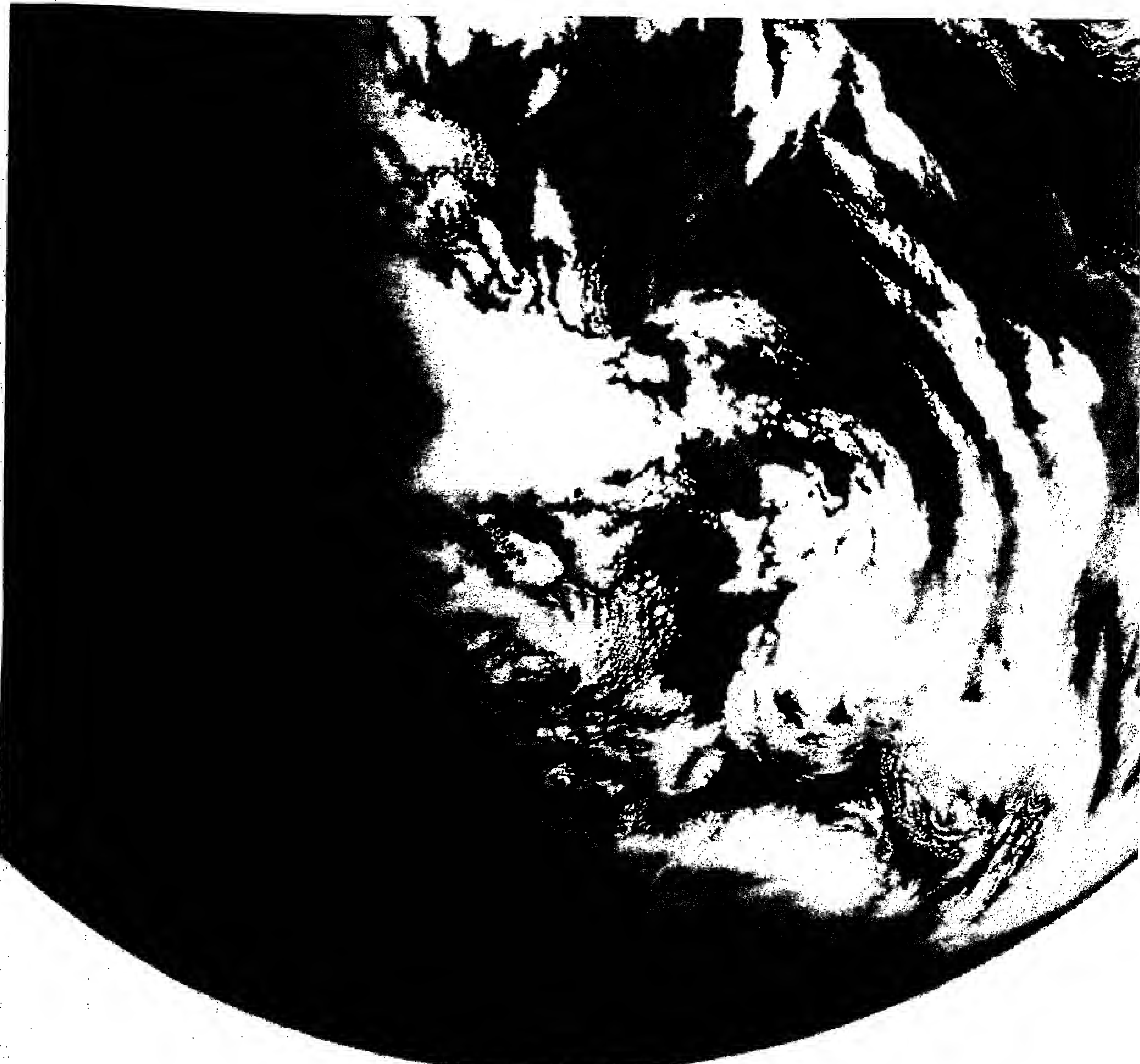
# Israeli Army Kills West Bank Settler

JERUSALEM — Israeli soldiers... shot and killed a Jewish settler... wounded his wife and injured... West Bank of Jerusalem, the... said.

The army said the settler had... fired shots toward the soldiers... before they opened fire. The... from the Jewish settlement... in the northern West Bank... shot near the Arab village of... diya, Israel, Radio said.

# Friend Elizabeth Aiken

Elizabeth Aiken... died... 1991... dear... Vezem... and Patrick... of England... and helped... around the...



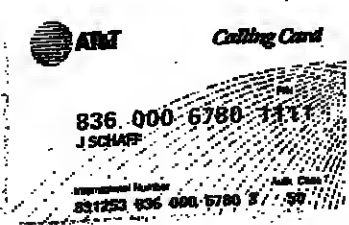
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# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

## Evil Act, Evil Rhetoric

President Ezer Weizman of Israel was surely right when he called the massacre at the Tomb of the Patriarchs "anti-Jewish and anti-Israeli." Doubtless his horror is echoed by most of his compatriots. But as shocking as the deed itself — the gunning down by an Israeli settler of more than 40 Muslims as they knelt at prayer — is the venomous rhetoric that followed from a small group of settlers. Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, used cauterizing words on Monday to condemn the sympathizers of Baruch Goldstein. "You are not partners in the Zionist enterprise," he told them. "Sensible Judaism spits you out. . . . You are a shame on Zionism and an embarrassment to Judaism."

He was addressing those in the fanatical settler community that was home to the gunman, by whom Dr. Goldstein is now viewed as a hero. The oratory at his funeral reeked of racism hatred. "One million Arabs," Rabbi Yaakov Perrin declaimed in his eulogy, "are not worth a Jewish fingernail."

This is the language of terrorism and of ethnic cleansing, that legitimizes and incites the ugliest of human instincts: the feeling righteous in the murder of innocent people. These are words that will be difficult to erase, be-

## Murderous Tribalism In Civilized Disguise

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It was sheer coincidence that the evening chosen to see "Schindler's List" at the local movie house coincided with the appalling news of the massacre in the Hebron mosque. The power of Steven Spielberg's film about the horrors of the Holocaust lent added weight to the tragedy of the shootings on the West Bank.

As you watched the cold-blooded Nazi commandant of the film's forced labor camp in occupied Po-

*The horror of this century, repeated over and over, is that people can be brought so easily to see their neighbors not just as enemies but as nonhuman objects, to be liquidated without a second thought.*

land, who used Jewish prisoners for pre-breakfast target practice from the balcony of his villa, the mind turned inevitably to Baruch Goldstein, the Brooklyn-born physician who unloaded three magazines of bullets from his assault rifle into innocent Muslims at prayer on Friday.

The crimes cannot be equated. The Holocaust was a government policy that exterminated millions. Dr. Goldstein's crime was the act of an extremist, promptly condemned by the government of Israel.

But the horror of this century, repeated over and over, is that people can be brought so easily to see their neighbors not just as enemies but as nonhuman objects, to be liquidated without a second thought as an affirmation of racial or national or religious or ethnic pride.

What is this curse that mocks this century's advances in education, in science and, yes, in international cooperation? Hannah Arendt and other philosophers have wrestled with the question, but it almost defies understanding. Beneath the veneer of civilization, there is a strain of tribalism in us that can lead people to

commit cold-blooded murder. It is as if they feel driven to act in ways that not only destroy lives but deny the essential humanity of their victims.

The most virulent expressions are often racial. Throughout the history of the United States, the stain of slavery — the institutionalized expression of the impulse to dehumanize others — has besmirched American professions of equality and freedom. It surfaces still, in much of the mail I get when I have written about crime or welfare or education. Too many white Americans still consign African-Americans to a lesser status, believing that "they" won't obey the law, or work for a living or try to improve themselves through schooling.

Americans are not unique in suffering these twisted thoughts. Segregation and stratification on the basis of race and color are ubiquitous. The restrictive immigration policies of country after country rest as much on prejudice as they do on any economic calculus.

Some may rue the day when God or nature created separate races, but that is out of our hands. When atrocities are committed in the name of nationality or religion, however, it is harder to feel blasé. This is a perversion of our own making, a reminder that even the noblest of institutions can have appallingly ugly underides.

Nothing is more basic and yet more elevating to humans than the religious concepts that reconcile us



with each other and to the great mysteries of life and death. But it is probably the case that more men and women and children have been slaughtered in the name of religious faith than in almost any other cause. If one person believes that he is giving witness to holy truth, while the other is affirming heresy, then no weapon is proscribed. At least that is how it has worked from the Crusades right down to Hebron.

National and ethnic pride can be strongly positive forces. But they have been twisted so often into excuses for violence that they can seem a curse. The slaughter in what was Yugoslavia no sooner abated for a moment than the Middle East erupted.

The truly appalling aspect of this is that so often, it is the best minds — those which ought to be able to distinguish between the healthy and the virulent forms of religiosity, of ethnic and national pride — that succumb to fanaticism and lead others to the slaughter.

How can a physician, a man trained to heal and save lives, become so gripped by ideology or hate or fear that he becomes a mass murderer? One might as well ask how those civilized Germans, with their great gifts to music and literature and philosophy, could follow Hitler.

One fascinating aspect of Mr. Spielberg's film is that he does not disguise the moral ambiguity of his

protagonist, the ambitious German industrialist, Mr. Schindler. He is seemingly quite happy exploiting the Jewish slave labor that the Nazis provide him, but he rebels when those same workers are threatened with extermination.

In real life, Mr. Schindler's qualms saved lives, which is why he has been singled out for sympathetic examination in this movie. But he was also complicit in a system which slaughtered millions of others not lucky enough to be on his list.

Everywhere one turns, in the news and in the theater, that damnable quality of human nature confronts you. There is no escaping it.

The Washington Post

## What Next in Bosnia?

Alliance history was made on Monday. With the first shots that NATO ever fired in anger, two American F-16s over Bosnia downed four outcasted, well-armed warplanes of the Bosnian Serbs. The purpose was to enforce a NATO-decreed "no-fly zone" that Serbian helicopters had been ignoring with impunity since last April. President Bill Clinton, not alone, was quick to present the new touch of combat as a definitive affirmation of NATO's resolve.

A baptism of fire has an undeniable resonance. But of itself it does not fulfill NATO's essential purpose of advancing a political settlement. Further military tests, and not such easy ones, lie ahead. Is NATO ready to deliver on its August pledge to use force to prevent the "strangulation" of Sarajevo, where Serbs, although they have taken down big guns, still claim authority to choke off relief convoys? Is it ready to use the force it has similarly threatened to relieve the siege of Tuzla, which Serbs shelled heavily again on Monday? Even more to the point for Americans, is the United States ready to put in the extra weight that France and other allies and now Russia have gained by deploying peacekeepers of their own?

With each new military development, the issue of a political settlement in Bosnia sharpens. Saying little about it, the United States has made itself the lonely sponsor of terms that cut across those hatched by the United Nations and the European Union. The United Nations and the Europeans favor, still, partition of Bosnia essentially on the ethnic lines carved by the war. The United States seeks to preserve something more for the representatives of the chief victims, the Muslim-led Bosnian government. Washington is trying to bring Muslims and Croats into a federation that would preserve ethnic autonomy within a continuing but loose unitary structure; this combination would offset hostile Serbs now and theoretically remain open to cooperating Serbs later.

It is right to try to redress some of the Muslims' war losses. But the considerable risks must be aired. How far is it possible and safe for the United States to go without drawing in the United Nations and the Europeans and without assuming heavier military costs? Especially as he increases American military exposure, it is essential for President Clinton to clarify his overall strategy and to build public support at home as well as international support for it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Mixed Verdict on Waco

The jury's mixed verdict in the deaths of four of the Treasury agents who raided the Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Texas, has dealt another mortifying blow to federal law enforcement. Just about the only person who does not view the verdict as a rebuke to the massive and unnecessary police action is Attorney General Janet Reno.

The raid, a year ago Monday, was botched, as were most of the government's efforts to arrange the surrender of the heavily armed cultist David Koresh. Along with dozens of his followers and their children, Mr. Koresh perished last April in a fiery response to a final raid by the FBI.

The Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms launched its February attack even though it knew that the Davidians fully expected it. That would seem to suggest that the cultists engaged in premeditated murder. But no; all 11 defendants were acquitted of murder. The jury did convict five defendants of manslaughter, holding them responsible for the deaths of the agents.

Under the judge's instruction, the lesser manslaughter verdict was justified if the accused acted "in the sudden heat of passion caused by adequate provocation." Thus the jury credited the five convicted cultists with an element of self-defense.

What more can be salvaged in Waco's

ashes? Sacking the bureau's evasive chief, Stephen Higgins, was a salutary move. The Treasury and Justice Departments are re-vamping their crisis training and at least some officials are asking whether more patience in dealing with erratic cultists isn't a major element of better leadership.

That leaves Ms. Reno virtually alone in the dark. "It is clear that the jury recognized by its verdict that the killings of the four agents were not justified," she said over the weekend. She found in the manslaughter convictions "a message that we were justified in our actions."

Ms. Reno, who was not involved in the Treasury raid but who approved the tank and tear-gas FBI attack even though there was no compelling reason for it, appropriately finds Waco haunting. "It is a reminder that you try to make the best judgment and you take the consequences, you accept responsibility and you move ahead, trying always to figure out what you can do better."

Yet the attorney general remains resolutely vague about her own role. She has yet to explain what made her think that ramming the Davidian headquarters was a measured step toward a peaceful end to a seven-week siege. Contrary to Ms. Reno, the Texas jury seems to have found not only guilt among the cultists but also faulty law enforcement.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Beyond the Horror, a Difference: The President Bowed His Head

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — For all Israelis but a handful, the massacre of the Muslims at prayer was one of the saddest days in the country's history.

That fact does nothing to assuage grief or diminish the crime. Still, it does tell a great deal about the gap between Arab and Israeli societies — and the importance of not allowing shock or sorrow to overwhelm the awareness of the difference.

As long as the difference goes unmentioned, as long as the world's politicians, clergymen, intellectuals and journalists act as if it does not exist, they diminish the chances of peace, or even easement between Arab and Jew in the Mideast.

Baruch Goldstein committed a monstrous act of terrorism that cannot be softened by talk of his rage or sense of injustice. But collectively and individually, Israelis denounced the crime; some even saw it as a time for national contrition.

After the massacre, the president of Israel went to Hebron to bow his head. He said that nothing worse had happened in the history of Zionism. In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin set up a top-level investigation,

ordered settlers deemed dangerous to be detained, disarmed or arrested.

Benjamin Netanyahu, the opposition Likud leader, said the crime was "a despicable abomination." In New York, Jews prayed for the Muslim dead in a Christian church.

And now, it is healthy and wise to ask some questions. When 22 Jews in an Istanbul synagogue were murdered at prayer, did Yasser Arafat visit Israeli offices to express sorrow? When Pan Am 103 was bombed out of the sky, did Arab states immediately begin an investigation? When Israeli athletes were murdered in Munich or Israeli cities were hit with Iraqi missiles, was weeping heard in Arab streets — or rejoicing?

Another difference: The mosque murderer was not ordered into action by state-sponsored terrorist squads like those that have moved out from Syria, Iran and Lebanon to kill Israelis, displace Palestinians and Westerners decade after decade — and to this day, no services of regret. What Arab president bows his head?

By Gideon Rafael

that refurbishes their country's tarnished image. Israel has to reflect on its political action, as much as its neighbors have to. This writer warned on this page on Jan. 18 that procrastination could "only lead to more senseless bloodletting and exasperation." Not in his most terrible nightmare could he have imagined the horror of Hebron.

Peace must be saved from the ruins. The international community and the United States at its head must launch a vigorous rescue operation, pressing the parties to abide by their obligations. They have wasted too much time journeying from place to place, quibbling about insignificant details and scribbling multitudes of

drafts that widen disagreement instead of promoting compromises of consent.

The distrust between Arabs and Israelis is still deep, and the gulf separating them is still wide. The massacre of Hebron has deepened the abyss. It can be bridged by determined intervention by the United States supported by the forces of peace in the international community. Peace negotiations must be conducted continuously and diligently. Their collapse could turn the tragedy of Hebron into a disaster for the whole Middle East.

The writer, a former director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and ambassador to the United States, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## A Secure Future for East Asians Supposes Collective Tending

By François Heibourg

SINGAPORE — Sustained rapid economic growth in East Asia has major consequences for security. Military spending has been forging ahead more or less in line with economic growth. When economies expand by between 8 and 10 percent a year, very substantial resources become available for the armed forces.

In contrast to Europe, defense spending in East Asia has surged in recent years. Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and members of the Association of South East Asian Nations spent 49 percent as much as European members of NATO in 1992-93, up from only 17 percent in 1980-81.

This combination of economic growth and rising military expenditure coincides with the end of the East-West rivalry led by the Soviet Union and the United States. The result is a drastically transformed geostrategic situation for East Asia.

Since the Opium Wars in China last century, East Asian security has largely been a function of overseas pressures or tensions. Foreign actors were not alone; Japan in particular became a key player in Asian power politics. However, the action of regional players was set in a framework laid by outside forces.

In the last three years, this situation has been turned upside down. From now on East Asia will play a commanding role in determining whether stability or instability will prevail within its own area. It may even become a purveyor of security or insecurity well beyond the region, much as Europe in the colonial era, and subsequently the United States and the Soviet Union, exported their security concerns and conflicts beyond their own confines.

Several factors could tilt the balance toward exacerbation of tension. Territorial disputes are fairly numerous in the region, most notably over the islands of the South China Sea through which run key routes for maritime trade and naval communication. To these must be added centrifugal forces within Malaysia and Indonesia, uncertainties over the fu-

ture course of relations between China and Taiwan, and rivalry between China and Vietnam and between China and other neighbors.

The most notable relic of the Cold War in Asia, the enduring confrontation on the Korean Peninsula, has been substantially complicated by the nuclear ambitions of North Korea. Any misreading of the nuclear question in North Korea could be magnified by the mutual distrust which underlies relations between the two Koreas and Japan, and between China and Japan.

Many East Asian countries have in the past shown lack of inhibition in using force to settle disputes. Prospects for peaceful evolution could be worsened by the way military budgets are spent. North Korea, for example, has tested ballistic missiles capable of striking Japan. It remains to be seen whether America's carrots and sticks (so far, mostly carrots), and the diplomatic efforts of Seoul, Tokyo and Beijing, will reduce the problem to manageable proportions.

If North Korea is seen to have acquired nuclear weapons with impunity, there is every risk that South Korea and possibly Japan will feel compelled to make a wrenching reappraisal of defense policies. Nuclear arms and ballistic missiles could become priority items. In response, there would be policy changes in the rest of the region, not least in China. This is the greatest short-term challenge to peace and security in East Asia.

Given rapid economic growth in China, its ability to project military power beyond its boundaries could increase rapidly, provided there is a stronger central government in Beijing capable of levying taxes from the boom provinces of the coast.

The weakness of multilateral institutions and security arrangements could prove a negative factor in the Asia-Pacific region. There are signs of change. ASEAN and other major players in regional security have started to discuss some of the problems.

The network of defense cooperation involving the ASEAN countries and Australia has been deepening. Nonetheless, the factors of insecurity and tension are numerous and weighty.

The parallel with pre-1914 Europe appears to be uncomfortably strong. What then can be done to avoid a chain of events of the kind which precipitated Europe into a general war, destroying the paramount position that European states occupied in world affairs before 1914?

Laying the foundations for stability in East Asia requires more than continued economic growth and the spread of its political and social benefits. Security cannot be established in the face of economic hardship. Yet prosperity accompanied by democratization is a necessary but not sufficient condition for peace.

Continued involvement of the United States in the Asia-Pacific area is one of the strongest guarantees of regional stability in the short to medium term. With two large powers, China and Japan, in East Asia, the commitment of a substantial external power helps reassure smaller states while avoiding a polarization between China and Japan benefit of its U.S. ties.

Japan must come to terms with its recent history so as to persuade other Asian nations that it will not threaten them again in future.

The pace of political reform in China will be the key to future peace in the area. There is probably little that the outside world can do to determine the direction that China will take after Deng Xiaoping passes from the scene. But outsiders can give a helpful nudge here and there, for example by trying to draw Beijing into more systematic consultations with its neighbors and with outside powers that have significant interests in the security and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

This lies in with the broader need for multilateral consultative machinery on regional security. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum could in time fulfill such a role. In

Southeast Asia, the newly established ASEAN Regional Forum on political and security problems come to mind.

However, there is an urgent need for a forum for consultation and co-operative policy-making on the Korean Peninsula. Periodic meetings of Chinese, U.S., Japanese, South Korean and, eventually, North Korean foreign ministers, diplomats and security experts could lessen the risks of misunderstanding. For such a group to perform effectively in times of strain, the habits of consultation are best acquired when things are still reasonably quiet.

Finally, in the field of arms control, East Asian countries including China have every reason to avoid the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. Respect for the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty is absolutely critical. It

will survive only if North Korea's nuclear ambitions are effectively checked. Similarly, limitations on the spread of long-range missiles under the Missile Technology Control Regime will serve to enhance stability.

Long-term prosperity requires security. Asian-Pacific nations have the diplomatic skills and resources to foster a benign security regime for the region. But to succeed, they will have to put their collective minds to it consistently. The experience of World War I in Europe demonstrates what can happen when the causes of insecurity are not addressed in a timely and appropriate way.

The writer, a defense analyst and former director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: More a Tempest

MALTA — The gale reached its height. It culminated. It seemed likely to blow the very bastions over. It was more of a tempest than a gale. It had lasted and kept increasing during several days. It was the longest and heaviest wind and rain storm on Malta's record. The sea was crazy-white, and the rain fell in suiting, blinding torrents. The lines are down between Malta and Gozo, and the detachment of Connaught Rangers in the latter island is "abandoned" — at least until the gale lets up.

### 1919: Costs of Living

PARIS — Of three of the world's largest cities the cost of living in Paris is the highest. New York is next, while London is the cheapest. To live in the same manner in each city you have to spend 3 francs 25 centimes in the French capital, 2 francs 8 centimes in New York and 1 franc 75 centimes in London. This is an offi-

cial comparison of the French Government, based on "a model nation," and to equalize the discrepancy and reduce the high cost of living, the Government yesterday (March 1), through M. Vignier, Minister of Rectifying, announced its latest programme. It is the expectation that this will result in reducing by 40 percent the present living scale.

### 1944: War in Estonia

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Russian command announced last night (March 1) that the Red Army had forced the Narva River inside Estonia along a twenty-two mile front, and penetrated nine miles beyond, cutting the last escape route from Narva at a point nine miles to the west of that German-held fortress city. This sweeping advance, scored after a battle of several days, placed the Russians approximately fifteen miles inside Estonia along a broad front and imperiled any German forces still remaining in Narva.

## Other Comment

### Playing Balkan Games?

It was the first time in its history that NATO had fired in anger. Why now? If it were the Bismarcks and Taylors and they were conducting foreign policy today and not the Kinkeds, Christophers and Hurd, one might discern the outlines of a subtle game. The story begins on Feb. 17, 100 hours before the end of the ultimatum against the Serbs. Suddenly, Russia leapt into the stage, seizing the Serbs by the scruff of the neck. The ultimatum and the bombs were unnecessary, for the Serbs had promised Moscow they would withdraw their heavy weaponry.

That was good for Sarajevo, but not all that pleasant for NATO and the United States. The alliance and Washington could only look on in distress while the old rival, which seemingly had lost its teeth, suddenly started pulling all the strings. For 40 years, the West (with Tito) managed to keep Soviet Russian influ-

ence away from the Adriatic. And now suddenly Moscow was leading the game. NATO was neutralized and the Russians — half protectors, half masters of the Serbs — had shown that they alone were setting the rules. Cynics might now think that the downing of four Serbian bombers amounted to an elegant Western countermove. The action could be the signal that NATO again holds the initiative. And the Russians could no more protest against this than NATO could protest against Russia's coup of two weeks earlier.

But if the West has, with its F-16s, gotten back into the power-politics game as Moscow's equal, this offers an opportunity now to try out a common strategy. If Washington and Moscow were to cool off their newly inflamed rivalry and move together in the Balkans, the chances of bringing the Serbs to reason (always with the threat of violence implicit) would be improved.

— Süddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

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مكاتب الأمل



## OPINION

Ups and Downs Don't Snap  
A Still Special Relationship

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — As I write, a remarkable British-American meeting is unfolding. Bill Clinton had invited John Major to sleep at the White House, the first prime minister to do so since the great days of the Roosevelt-Churchill friendships.

On Monday, Mr. Clinton joined Mr. Major on a sentimental journey to Pittsburgh, where Mr. Major's immigrant grandfather worked in the steel mills and Mr. Major's father was born. In

**Clinton's courtesies to Major have been seen as a kind of peace-pipe ritual. In fact, they get along fine and have from the outset.**

June, Mr. Clinton will return to Oxford for an honorary degree.

All this is being taken, on both sides of the Atlantic, as signaling that the "special relationship" — the close and harmonious British-American partnership that dates at least to early World War II days — is frayed and needs an emergency reweaving. The story, as usual, is more complicated.

On the night Bill Clinton was elected, the stars and stripes flew in celebration over Rhodes House in Oxford, the university where Mr. Clinton was the first American resident to study (and John Major, oddly, is the first Tory prime minister since Neville Chamberlain who didn't). The British assumed that Mr. Clinton had contracted the loyalties usual among Rhodes scholars and would strengthen the British-American connection.

That made it all the more disarming when Mr. Clinton grossly flouted the unwritten rules of the "special relationship" last month by granting a 48-hour visa to Gerry Adams, president of the Irish nationalist organization Sinn Féin. Mr. Adams, a front man for Irish Republican Army terrorists, is a tireless agitator for the detachment of the six counties of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom. This slight was augmented by uncouth hints at the White House that if the Adams visit irritated London, all the better.

Some on both sides of the Atlantic saw the Adams incident as a Clinton payback for alleged foul play during the 1992 presidential election. When the Bush forces tried to exploit the rumor that Mr. Clinton, while a student at Oxford, had considered renouncing his U.S. citizenship to avoid the draft, a Home Office spokesman, responding to a reporter's query, looked into the story. He found it baseless. But his dutiful routine inquiry was seen — incorrectly — as an effort to boost Mr. Bush.

In another incident that rankled, two operatives from the Conservative central office did journey to America in 1992 to advise the Bush campaign. It can be said with assurance that they acted without the approval of Mr. Major or his cabinet, but their meddling left a sour taste at Clinton headquarters.

As a result of these incidents, Mr. Clinton's courtesies to the prime minister have been seen as a kind of peace-pipe ritual. In fact, the president and the prime minister get along fine and have from the outset. The two planned the sentimental journey to Pittsburgh at the Group of Seven meeting in Tokyo last summer, well before the Adams incident.

Another misimpression, no doubt the product of Americans' vanishing sense of history, is that the special relationship between the two nations grew out of what one London newspaper correspondent describes as "personal and ideological affinities" between Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan.

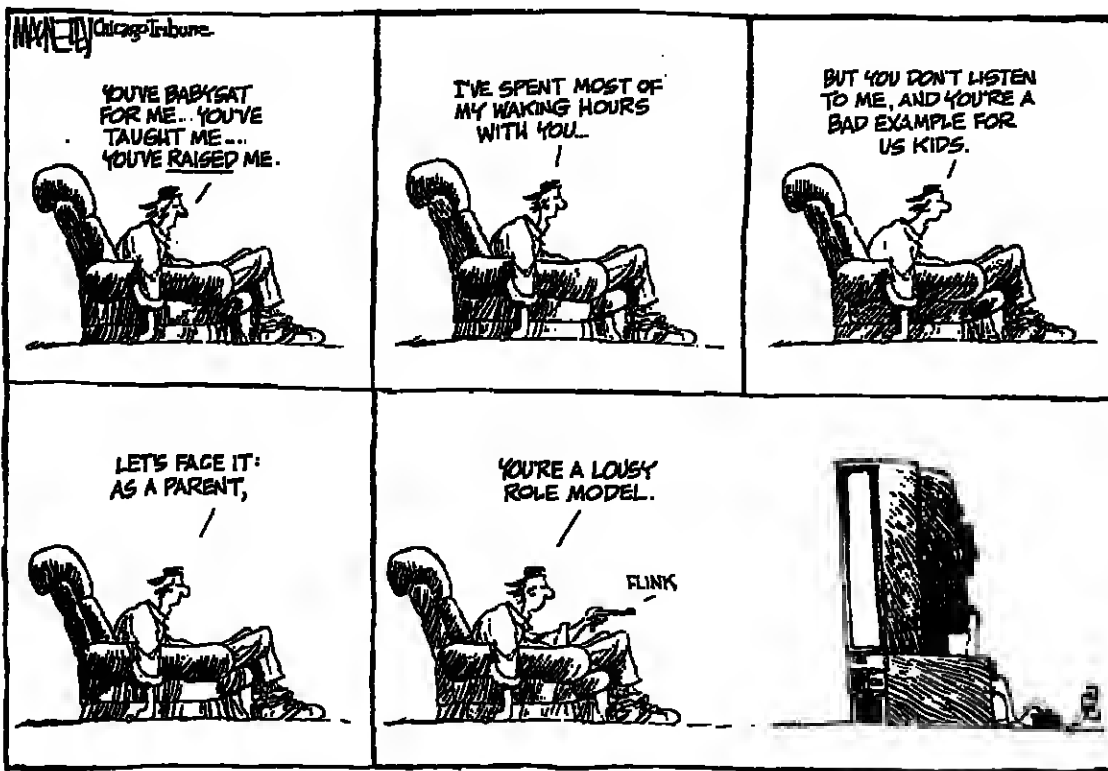
It is much older and has had little to do with "ideological affinities." It dates at least to the secret messages that Roosevelt and Churchill exchanged before and during the Battle of Britain in 1940 and springs from a common outlook that transcends party, reinforced by a shared language and political culture and a dense network of trans-Atlantic friendships.

But the relationship has never been untroubled and it has never precluded sharp differences of view. The Eisenhower administration's determination to block British-French repositioning of the Suez Canal in 1956 left a bitter aftertaste, as did the lingering British grievance over the American refusal, after 1945, to reciprocate Britain's wartime sharing of atomic secrets and technology. Dean Rusk and others later took it amiss that the British refused to cointegrate themselves along with America in Vietnam.

There is, however, a great difference between temporary misunderstandings, however sharp, and a decision to patronize a friend of terrorists such as Gerry Adams — an error of judgment going to the heart of British national interests which, if it became a habit, could damage or even destroy the United States' most important, and reliable, overseas friendship. Otherwise, reports of the death of the special relationship are much exaggerated.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Waiting for a Policy

The current preoccupation over what to do in Bosnia stems from a failure to understand what can be done and how to forge a coherent policy to achieve those ends. Like it or not, U.S. policy must be formulated on national interests.

What are U.S. national interests in Bosnia and the Balkans? Frankly, there are not many. America has an interest in containing and then, through negotiated settlement, ending the war. It has a duty to provide aid to mitigate the suffering, and indeed has done much in that direction. But it cannot impose a peaceful solution on the warring parties. They must come to that decision themselves.

But U.S. policy is not coherent. What there is of it is formulated through a series of administration sound-bites and the pleadings of suffering Sarajevans carried on CNN. What legitimate national interests Americans do have are being subverted by ill-informed calls to action.

Air strikes may destroy some gun positions around cities that have been declared "safe havens," but this will not bring peace. Such attacks almost assuredly will lead to U.S. and NATO ground involvement. Inevitably, the Serbs will attack other Bosnian areas, and more suffering will result. The Serbs will also attack peacekeeping forces and foreign aid workers. This will lead, quite certainly, to total U.S. and NATO involvement.

Before the United States commits itself to yet another ill-advised foreign intervention, the Clinton administration must formulate and articulate a responsible Bosnia policy.

MICHAEL EDINGER,  
Bollingen, Germany.

Eighty years ago in Sarajevo, the murder of the crown prince of Austria-Hungary was the beginning of the events that led to World War I. Have we learned out to meddle in Balkan affairs?

JAMES P. ROOSEVELT,  
St. Moritz, Switzerland.

While writing about the conflict in Bosnia, I noticed that neither "Bosnia" nor "peacekeeping" is recognized by my word processor's spell-checking device. One might doubt the wisdom of intervening in a conflict when a short time ago there were no words to describe either the military force to be used for the intervention or the political entity which it is supposed to defend.

KENT GORDIS,  
Geneva.

## Why Israel Is Booming

Regarding "Something More Than Just Hope" (Opinion, Feb. 5):

Israel's current economic boom has nothing to do with the "impact of peacemaking with the PLO," as Foreign Minister Shimon Peres claimed in his talk with Anthony Lewis.

The Israeli economy has grown impressively since 1989 — mainly as a result of the former Likud government's market-oriented economic policies and its gradual withdrawal from capital and financial markets.

In the four years through 1993, Israel's gross domestic product expanded by 30 percent in cumulative terms. Growth, unfortunately, will not exceed 4 to 5 percent in 1994 — the first year entirely influenced by the present Labor government's policies — but it should rise again in coming years.

Of course "psychology" has a lot to do with the economy, and the peace process, started by the previous Israeli government, will continue to have a positive effect on prosperity and the general business climate in Israel. One can only hope that our Arab neighbors, once they finally make peace with Israel, will be able to share in this.

ZALMAN SHOVAL,  
Tel Aviv.

Editor's note: The writer, a banker by profession, was the Israeli ambassador to Washington from 1990 to 1993.

## Playing the Game

For the Hillary administration to huff, puff and stamp its feet at the Russians because a traitorous mole has been discovered at the CIA is risible. The Russians were just playing the game, even if an admittedly deadly game, and if the draft-dodging president wants to get angry at anyone, it should be the CIA.

JACK JOLIS,  
Brasschaat, Belgium.

## Sushi for Five? No Sweat

Regarding "In New York, the Ultimate in Sushi Bars: It Sizzles 5" (Postcard, Jan. 15):

The designers state that the lacquer on the wall trim in their bar was applied to sheets of ceramic, because cycles of dry winters and humid summers would warp and distort wood.

While spending \$250,000 on "a wealth of custom detail," did they forget about air conditioning?

JOHN PARKES,  
Lugano, Switzerland.

On a Beach in the Pacific,  
He Showed How It's Done

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — The papers published modest accounts of the life and death of Bob Sherrod. Time magazine noted his passing with a single paragraph, illustrating the truth that journalistic fame has the half-life of cotton candy.

Bob Sherrod was a war correspondent, a label that has various connotations. Many "war correspondents" cover their wars from a great distance.

"Now some reach the shore, maybe only a dozen at first. They are calm, even disdainful of death. Having come this far, slowly, through the water, they show no disposition to hurry. They collect in pairs and walk up the beach, with snipers still shooting at them."

Tarawa was declared "secure" 75 hours and 42 minutes after the first men went ashore. Mr. Sherrod flew back to Honolulu a few days later and was appalled at what he heard. There were critical mutterings about the price paid for this tiny island.

"People on the U.S. mainland," he wrote, "had gasped when they heard the dread phrase 'heavy casualties.' They gasped again when it was announced that 1,026 marines had been killed, 2,600 wounded.... This attitude... was the clearest indication that [Americans] simply found it impossible to bridge the great chasm that separates the pleasures of peace from the horrors of war.... The people had not thought of war in terms of men being killed — war seemed so far away."

Mr. Sherrod's mission was to remind them of those horrors. He continued on that painful course until the war ended, always beside the marines until the Japanese surrender, landing with them at Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. He expanded his correspondence for Time into several books. The most celebrated was "Tarawa: The Story of a Battle."

We met after the war, and in recent years had frequent lunches, often with Chris Merrill, himself a World War II marine and author of fine and honest books about the conquest of Guadalcanal. Mr. Sherrod had no pretensions. We would sometimes talk about the old days, but he never took pleasure in "war stories" or referred to his own heroism.

He was not a war lover, nor was he a pacifist. He loved and wept for those who fought, but hated the agony they endured. The purpose of his writings was to remind the politicians and the homebodies what they had done when they sent these boys to the butcher, to tell them that war is not a Hollywood film, that it truly is an earthly hell.

One could hope, vainly no doubt, that the politicians and sub-thumpers of our own time, as well as those among this generation of journalists who dream of "glory" and professional profit, would study his work and learn from it.

En route to Tarawa on the battleship Tennessee, he was deeply moved by the death of a sailor who had been crushed under the loading platform of a main turret gun. He described the burial at sea and quoted from the chaplain's blessing, taken from the 129th Psalm, which begins: "Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord; Lord, hear my voice."

That is a decent epitaph for Robert Lee Sherrod.

The Washington Post.

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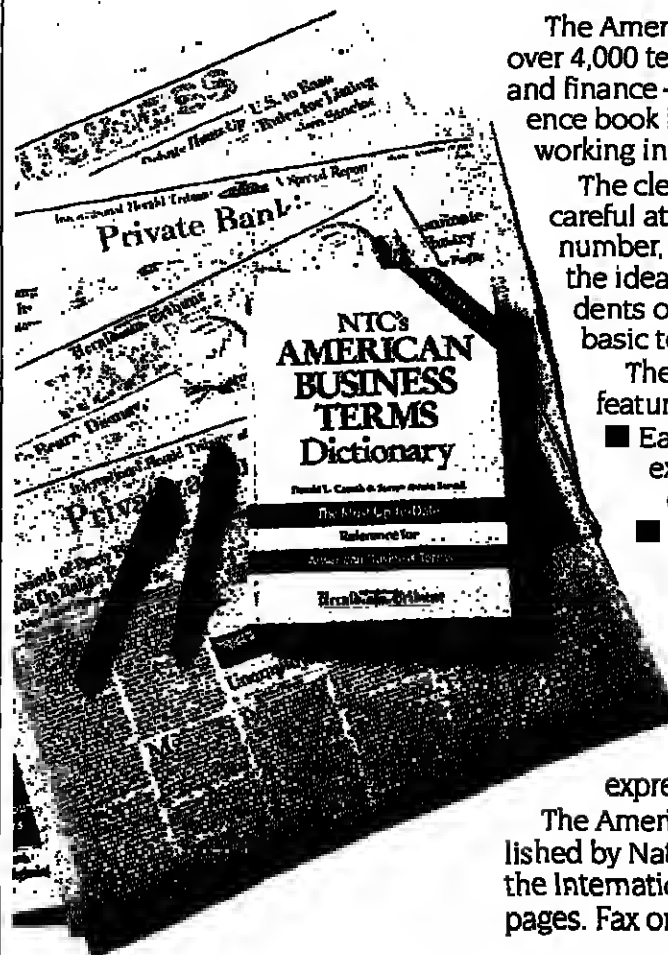
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## Hard Times Hit Russian Cinema

By Celestine Bohlen  
New York Times Service

**M**OSCOW — The mood at Mosfilm is downright gloomy, as filmmakers and administrators describe the agonies of this giant complex of studios and sound stages once known as the Hollywood of the Soviet Union.

"The Black Jubilee" was how some film writers wanted to label the studio's 70th anniversary last month, amid predictions that this year no more than a dozen films would be produced there, compared with about 60 a year in the studio's heyday.

In the early years of *glasnost*, or openness, cinema was at the vanguard of change, just as Lenin had always predicted it would be. Films like "Repentance" and "This Is No Way to Live" and "Little Vera" broke new ground as they explored hitherto forbidden areas of history, politics and sex, and audiences

are gone. The average feature film costs from 500 million to 700 million rubles to produce (about \$300,000 to \$420,000), roughly 100 times what it cost three or four years ago. Ticket prices have gone up at movie theaters, but attendance has dropped radically, leaving more and more theaters, even in Moscow, to rent out space to car salons and money-exchange bureaus.

To make ends meet, Mosfilm — the largest of Russia's four state studios, where the payroll has already been trimmed from 4,000 to 1,000 people — keeps raising its prices, but increasingly the only clients who can afford its services are either foreign producers or Russian companies specializing in video clips and commercials. On a recent visit, only two of Mosfilm's 13 sound stages were occupied: one by a German production company filming a 10-part television serial and the other by a Russian advertising agency filming a lavish commercial for a Moscow bank.

**Few directors have tapped into the potentially huge market for Russian-language films.**

flocked to see them. Filmmakers enjoyed the benefits of a state-subsidized economy and an audience that was both shielded from a mass influx of Hollywood products and hungry for innovation. That time has passed, and Mosfilm is decidedly in decline.

"I don't want to take a weeping tone," said the studio's general director, Vladimir N. Dostal, "but what we have is a general break-up of society, which is reflected everywhere, from the Bolshoi Theater to us."

The main problem at Mosfilm, as everywhere in the Russian cultural world, is money. The days are long gone when the film industry, once a powerful arm of the Communist propaganda machine, could live off state handouts. And despite the clamoring by millions of Russian-speaking moviegoers for something other than Hollywood fare, few directors have been able to tap into the potentially huge market for Russian-language films.

"Russian films are not getting to their audience," said Andrei Konchalovsky, the Russian filmmaker who returned home this year after a long stay in Hollywood. "The market is in shambles. There is no structure, no infrastructure. Nothing is controllable. It is like wildcat oil drilling."

In the last two years, the peculiar traumas of Russia's economic transition have practically brought the local film industry to a standstill. Inflation has made filmmaking prohibitively expensive now that subsidies

are gone. The average feature film costs from 500 million to 700 million rubles to produce (about \$300,000 to \$420,000), roughly 100 times what it cost three or four years ago. Ticket prices have gone up at movie theaters, but attendance has dropped radically, leaving more and more theaters, even in Moscow, to rent out space to car salons and money-exchange bureaus.

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In the last half year, Mosfilm's prices have jumped so dramatically as to even risk losing the studio's competitive edge on the world market. For Donovan Scott, an American who is directing the serial for German television, the studio's attitude toward its few remaining customers seems remarkably shortsighted and self-destructive.

"They seem to be going a little crazy," he said, noting that he recently had to pay \$300 a day to rent a crane for a balloon sequence, more than he would pay in Hollywood. "They wait until they have you over a barrel, and then they get you. Inflation is making them go crazy, and it is causing their own ruin."

Russian directors lucky or famous enough to scratch together the money to make a movie are hit with another blow when they try to enter a market strangled by corruption, piracy and a flood of Grade-B American movies.

Karen Shakhnazarov, a young film director with one international success, "Murder of the Czar," to his credit, came up against the new reality last year. Shakhnazarov made a tightly budgeted film, "Dreams." He filmed it in four weeks — compared with the usual half-year schedule for most Russian films — and shot most of it on location to avoid the \$500 or \$600 a day that Mosfilm charges for its sound stages. But even after completing the film on a modest budget of 70 million rubles, he now despairs of getting his money back.

Within weeks of its release at a Moscow theater, copies of "Dreams" were circulating in Russia's video stores and being broadcast on cable TV channels, all of which thrive on pirated films. Russia's new copyright law, adopted last year, has so far proved useless to fight off this "monstrous lawlessness," as Shakhnazarov calls it.

"Everything is corrupt and there is no where to turn," he said. "To go to court is expensive, and besides, it just means more bribes."

Filmmakers and administrators all agree



Russian ad agency filming a TV commercial at a Mosfilm studio.

that the government should and could do more to protect the industry: by enforcing copyright law, by relieving the tax burden on studios, by raising customs duties on foreign imports or by imposing quotas on the percentage of foreign films shown on television.

But most of them also agree that the problems of the Russian film industry go deeper than any government decree could solve. There is, some say, a kind of post-glasnost paralysis that has left many talented directors struggling to come to terms with the themes of modern-day Russia. Others say the problem is the inability of Russian directors to cope with competition from the West and to respond to their audience's new demands for high-quality entertainment.

With foreign imports undercutting Russian films on the home market, many Russian filmmakers have fallen into what Konchalovsky describes as a "psychological stupor."

"After the first five years of free self-expression in all areas — sex, violence, politics — some filmmakers have retreated into numbness," said Konchalovsky, director of "The Inner Circle," a film about the Stalin era. Konchalovsky has come back to Russia to make a film about life in Russia's provinces during the current topsy-turvy period. "It is a very tough challenge to your mind, freedom," he added. "Russia is the freest country in the world right now, and it just shows once again that freedom is no panacea."

## A Redesigned 'Kitchen' Set Is the Main Star in Daldry's Show

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON — Even in a generation of brilliant young directors, it is hard to think of one who has made his name so rapidly or so flamboyantly as the new Royal Courtier, Stephen Daldry. With "An Inspector Calls" about to open on Broadway, "Machinal" just closed at the National and now "The Kitchen" (his first main staging at the Court, which he has just inherited from Max Stafford-Clark), there can be little doubt that within a year he has achieved the three most widely discussed productions in town.

Yet I have a problem with "The Kitchen," and it is the same one I had with "An Inspector Calls": Daldry's desire not just to direct but to radically reshape the material he has chosen to direct. For better or (as I alone seem to think) for worse, J. B. Priestley's "Inspector" will never be himself again. In the case of "The Kitchen," what has happened



Tanya Ronder and Marlene Sidaway in "The Madness of Esme and Shaz."

### LONDON THEATER

is a drastic rethink of the ending, and though this must have the blessing of the author, who was around during rehearsals, I'm far from convinced that it's an improvement.

In "The Kitchen" as written and first staged, the lights go down on a standoff between the bemused manager and his staff, one of whom has just run amok and destroyed both kitchen and restaurant. In the current highly belated staging, the standoff ends with the staff going meekly back to work, thereby all too neatly answering the final question — "What is there more?" — rather than leaving it up to us to decide. Once again we have Daldry as dramatist, which is unfortunate, given how good he is as director. On this occasion he has torn the heart out of the Court's auditorium, thereby allowing Mark Thompson to design far and away the most realistic set ever built there, a fully functioning catering kitchen complete with everything but food.

That set is the show's only real star, although Christopher Fulford has his apocalyptic moments as the madheaded chef.

Upstairs at the Royal Court, Sarah Daniels' "The Madness of Esme and Shaz" is a weird and wondrous black comedy about two women of very different generations, both traumatized by sexual abuse, who form themselves into an odd couple and take to the road, just as in fashionable American movies. Except that these two are in their own ways so dysfunctional as to belong in a comedy by Ayckbourn, while their ambitions are really no greater than those of Willy Russell's self-taught escapades.

Esme (Marlene Sidaway) is the old spinster civil servant dragged back to a gun-toting life by the manic Shaz (Tanya Ronder) and in this fluid, funny, soap-operaic adventure are several memorable character insights into women who have been lashed by the system, as well as moments of imponderable and often implausible melodrama. Indeed, the central problem here is Daniels' frequent inability to decide whether she is writing a kooky comedy or a social-security tragedy, and as a result her play lurches from mood to mood like a

demented pilot for an off-the-wall television sitcom. Yet in there somewhere is a touching account of two apparently friendless women finding each other across the generations and reinventing each other according to the new demands of an ever-changing partnership.

Jessica Dromgoole's production does its best to keep up with a play that frequently retreats into the anarchy of its own central partnership, yet somehow manages to stay afloat.

Just as the recession has been good for solo shows and one-set, four-character comedies, so it has caused an intriguing rethink of old Broadway musicals. We currently have three in London ("Sweeney Todd" at the National, "Cabaret" at the Warehouse and "Sweet Charity" at the Battersea Arts Centre), and they are being revived in studio stagings far removed in glamour and glitz and big-band appeal from their Broadway origins of 20 or so years ago.

The big surprise of this trio is "Sweet Charity." It might have been expected that by putting "Cabaret" back to its Berlin nightclub roots and "Sweeney" back to its East London melodrama, a new close-up intensity would be achieved. But who'd have thought that "Sweet Charity" would benefit by being stripped of all its Broadway and Hollywood glamour?

But here, too, as Phil Wilmott's engagingly tacky, no-budget production suggests, is an essentially steady show about failed cabaret stars being unable to make it once they hit the daylight. Stripped of all the old Bob Fosse knee-jerk choreography, given only a tiny bit where once there was an orchestra, Neil Simon's sly, cynical look at last comes into its own, as do the bittersweet lyrics of Dorothy Fields. This is a show about failure both professional and romantic, something that neither Owen Verdon on stage nor Shirley MacLaine on film could ever quite bring themselves to acknowledge, because it is well known that in big-time American showbiz, failure doesn't sell.

### MILAN FASHION

## Will Women Dress for Success?

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

**M**ILAN — Will women wear a dress for success? That is the question posed by fashion's minimalists, who are now making less of the pantsuit and more of the dress.

"I last wore a dress when I was 13 years old — I have to invent what I would wear," said Fil Sander, who took a dress wearing her signature pantsuit, but talked up the 50 percent dresses in her show on Tuesday.

"I wanted to get away from jacket and pants," said Giorgio Armani of his Emporio line, which majored on an empire dress — high-waisted, with full skirt — that was shaped like a baby-doll dress, but pulled on like a T-shirt.

It came out over hose or pants, sometimes with tiers and a lacy underskirt and often under a second pinafore dress worn open like a vest.

Since Armani is a great designer, he made a good job of the new sporty dress. As a show it was cute — but is the look really convincing? Armani's design heart is in tailoring, which means his signature jackets, oozing shown elongated over short skirts, as well as pants, and softened by using tactile velvet or crepe rather than mannish materials.

Taken apart, there were good sporty pieces — brief boleros and cropped sweaters, velvet pants and loose crepe coats, plus accessories like fake-fur bags and ankle boots. Accentuating the feminine were shoes with little heels and a flower wound round the neck at night.

**I**F MODERN young women really want to look girlish, maybe they will take to shearing coats gathered round the bosom or the pinafore-cum-vests. But many of the dimidated dresses, especially in fuzzy wool boucle or rose-patterned fabric, looked like Armani had spotted a new market in the rising statistics of teenage pregnancies.

Fil Sander's dresses with a jigsaw of seams at the hips and dangling handkerchief-point hemlines were her new statement — and it is an important one for a designer who makes finely tailored clothes for strong women.

Yet the sure hand — well-chosen fabrics and super-subtle mixes of tone and texture — that mark Sander's tailoring seemed to elude her in the dresses.

Many of them were for evening, which is smart, because the working women who are Sander's customer base are more likely to experiment with a new look in off-duty hours.



Basics from the Emporio Armani line: an empire dress worn with a variety of toppings, here a cropped vest.

Yet a mole-soft velvet trench coat seemed much more classy and convincing than cocktails of velvet and chiffon for dresses that were sheer in all the wrong places.

The coats that opened Sander's show — sweeps of donkey brown cashmere or a short wrap coat — were beautifully crafted.

Her pantsuits — shaped jackets and wide pants — were familiar, but well-judged in their mix of two fine stripes or a chocolate brown with navy blue.

Once again it seemed a case of a designer feeling the need to change in the head rather than the design soul. Cobweb-fine knits made into flared tunics over pants were a more successful way for Sander to move toward feminine dressing.

Lo a Milan season that so far has been flat, knitwear is making a strong showing.

Krizia's fast-paced show made the best of big knits: fluffy sweater dresses with tufts of leather, tunics

with trumpet sleeves in knit shaded like a straky sunset, sweaters in cuddly mohair (a strong Milan trend), or dresses in flat silken viscose. Shown over a metallic bodysuit and with gilded boots, they had a sporty freshness.

Krizia's tailoring, too, was sporty — the fitted jackets and wide pants that are a staple of designer Mariacarla Mandelli.

If brief black fine-knit dresses, their cuffs floating into medieval sleeves, had wound up the show, it would have been a real hit. Instead, it wandered off into fancy evening wear that does not seem to correspond to modern life.

Evening clothes are a problem in Italy, for just when the dress should come into its own, it seems all wrong.

Genny's show was off beam at night with its short, sparkly lace cocktail frocks and long linex dresses in Milan's favorite silver.

**F**OR daytime, Geoy's American stylist Rebecca Moses provided an overview of current fashion options. That means a maxi coat, but only with a short skirt; a long vest dress, but only over pants; a suit, but only if the skirt is short and flared. With it goes a jacket that is also A-line or a longer, more classic shape.

It all looked like a fashion formula, down to the fabrics — like a pale tweed that broke out in a rash of freckles — which looked like they were showcasing the Italian fabric industry.

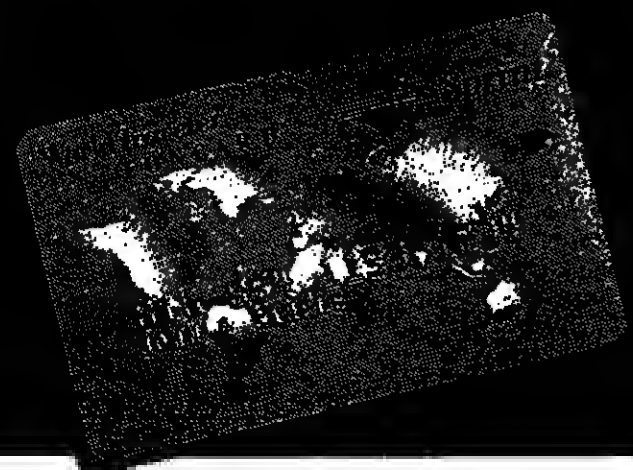
Laura Biagiotti can claim to have believed in the *bambola*, or baby-doll dress, before anyone else re-launched it. Her easy dresses in cashmere with their intricate pinched and twisted cables are works of art.

Garments made out of fringed paisley shawls were all in the pale cashmere that Biagiotti's husband, Gianni Cigna, says are flying out of the Moscow store, which opened last week.

MaxMara stuck with upscale sportswear — which may not make for fashion excitement, but is what Italy does incomparably well. Everything from brightly colored knitwear and argyle socks to bathrobe coats for evening had a sporty feel.

If the pinstripe pantsuits and stern, over-the-knee skirts seemed too masculine for a changing world, big coats with fluffy despicable surfaces had the soft touch. In this putative revival of the dress, guess what the designers themselves were wearing? To a woman, Sander, Mandelli and Genny's president, Donatella Girombelli, came out in pants.

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itchen'  
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and Marlene Sidaway in  
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or an off-the-wall television somewhere is a touching account of friendly women, finding each generation, and reminding each to the new demands of citizenship.

ole's production does its best to lay that frequently misread into its own center partnership, set to stay about

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...stripped  
...on Broadway and

As Phil Witte, a managing producer, suggests in an essay about the new star line of films that "the drought could have been averted by a little more creative thinking," he is right. But the drought was not a drought. It was a flood.

## Success?

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has a strong belief in  
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of the community.

It is a good idea to have a party — for the kids — with parts that are easily signed. Make sure the

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

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**F**OR THE FIRST TIME, a

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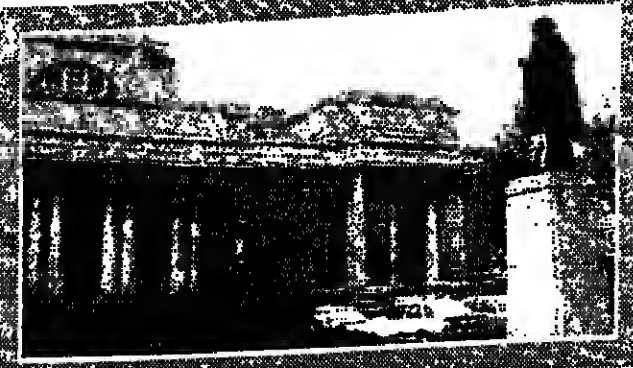
**THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE CHINA SUMMIT.**



ADVERTISEMENT



# WORLD CLASS WALES



## SETTLING DOWN IN WALES

**G**erhard Turner, 42, is the soft-spoken German commercial director of Robert Bosch Ltd., a German company located in South Glamorgan. A typical expatriate, he has made a new home for himself and his family in Llandaff, Cardiff.

What were his first impressions when he moved to Wales in the summer of 1990?

"It was the friendliness of our new neighbors," he says. "Within half an hour of our arrival, as we were unloading furniture, they knocked on our door and offered us any help that we might want. It was really nice, and not quite what we expected."

Now settled in, the Turners have been loving every mo-

ment. "One of the biggest surprises was that we found a delicatessen in Cardiff, Wally's, where we can get German dark bread and our favorite *Leberkäse*. It was wonderful," says Mr. Turner, who also enthuses about the huge number of takeaway restaurants. "We like the Chinese ones best."

The Turners had a slight advantage over some expatriates in that they had a relative already living in Cardiff who was able to give them plenty of local advice. The first priority was to find suitable schooling for their two children, Ada, now 10, and Tilman, 9. The Turners first found a school, Llandaff Cathedral School, and then looked for a house nearby.

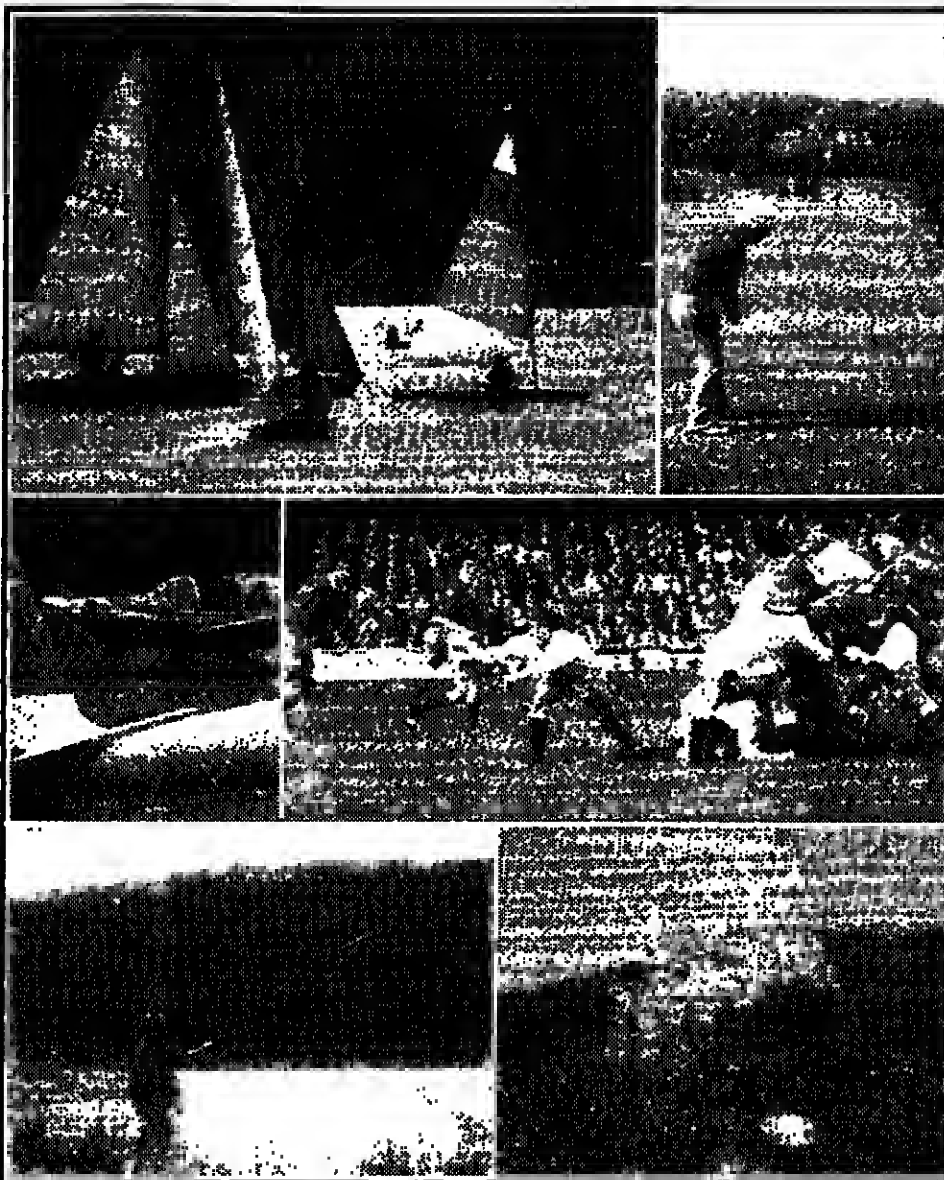
When the Turners first ar-

rived, neither child spoke English, but they picked it up in a matter of weeks. "They had to work very hard because everything was strange," says Mr. Turner. "And before they could learn anything, they had, of course, to speak the language. But when they are young, they soak up everything like blotting paper."

The remarkable thing is that at the end of the last school term, Ada was at the top of her class—in English! A slight problem now is that her brother is having a little difficulty with his German. When spoken to in German, he tends to reply in English. "We always speak German at home so that the language is never forgotten," says Mr. Turner, whose wife, Beate, spends at least one hour a day giving German lessons to the children. She is a professional teacher and now has a part-time job at Cardiff University's English Language Center.

Shopping is no problem for the Turners, who find the choice of supermarkets almost bewildering. While it is difficult to compare prices because of the varying exchange rates, they feel that food items are perhaps slightly more expensive, but that shoes and clothes are cheaper. Electronics and electrical goods, however, are considerably cheaper in Germany. "If I wanted to buy a computer, I would buy it in Germany," says Mr. Turner.

They are impressed by the leisure activities, opera, theater, music and the wonderful scenery. "Like other newcomers, we spent some time at the beginning touring around and



Natural beauty, historic sites and sporting thrills are all to be found in Wales.

seeing the Brecon Beacons, the Gower Peninsula and the Pembrokeshire coast," he says. "It is all so beautiful." The Turners also like the informal atmosphere of the simple pubs. Mr. Turner enjoys the bitter beer and cider.

The Turners are on a five-year contract. Because they would like the children to enter the German higher education system, they will return to their homeland next year. Is there anything they do not like in Wales?

"Well, just one thing," says Mr. Turner, after reflecting for a while. "The downside to the friendliness and the warm welcome of the Welsh is—the weather. It is definitely different from what we experience in Southern Germany."

## TEAM SPIRIT RULES

**F**or both work and leisure, Wales is a land of opportunity. Its natural beauty is complemented by a certain softness, which is reflected in the scenery, the character of its people and the lilting Celtic language. For the thousands of expatriates who have moved to Wales with the companies that have started up there, living and working in Wales is a new and pleasantly unexpected way of life.

From the mountains of Snowdonia in the north to the craggy cliffs and sparkling beaches of the Pembrokeshire coast and the Gower Peninsula, which is washed by the warming Atlantic Gulf Stream, Wales offers something for everyone. Hiking in the hills, mountain climbing, sailing, golf and a host of other sporting activities are available.

There are vast tracts of moor, woodland and valleys, much of which are now designated as national parks or areas of outstanding natural beauty. New facilities include the Penarth marina and the Cardiff Bay project, which will turn derelict dock areas into marine apartments and a marina with leisure and commercial facilities.

Perhaps the most popular sport in Wales is rugby, a game in which the team spirit that characterizes the Welsh comes to the fore. The Welsh not only play hard together,

but also work well as a team. This unifying spirit was engendered by long and often dangerous hours spent working underground during the coal-mining era. The Welsh also love to sing, and the voices of a Welsh male choir can rise from the gentlest pianissimo to a forte that rings throughout the valleys that are the heart and soul of South Wales.

Wales has more than 3,000 primary and secondary schools. The University of Wales, which has six constituent colleges, is the second largest in Britain. The major towns and cities have excellent new shopping centers with branches of many of the leading department stores and supermarkets found elsewhere in Britain.

Cardiff, the capital, is home to the Welsh National Opera. The city also offers the St. David's Concert hall, a major entertainment venue, and the National Museum of Wales, which has a fine collection of Impressionist art.

Wales has thriving local communities in the south as well as in the north, which is close to the Liverpool and Manchester conurbations. Wherever a company is located, it is never far from the freedom and space of the countryside.

The quality of life is one of the immeasurable incentives for coming to work and live in Wales.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. • It was written by Michael Frenchman, a London-based free-lance writer.

## THE WELSH NATIONAL OPERA

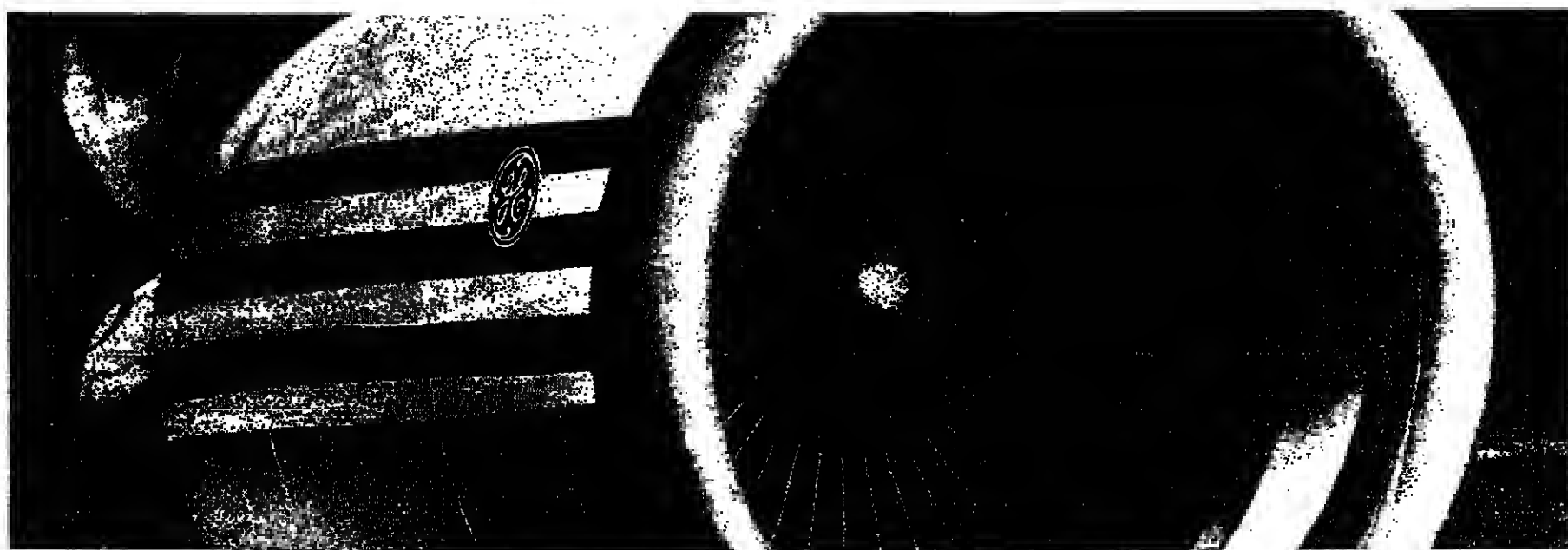
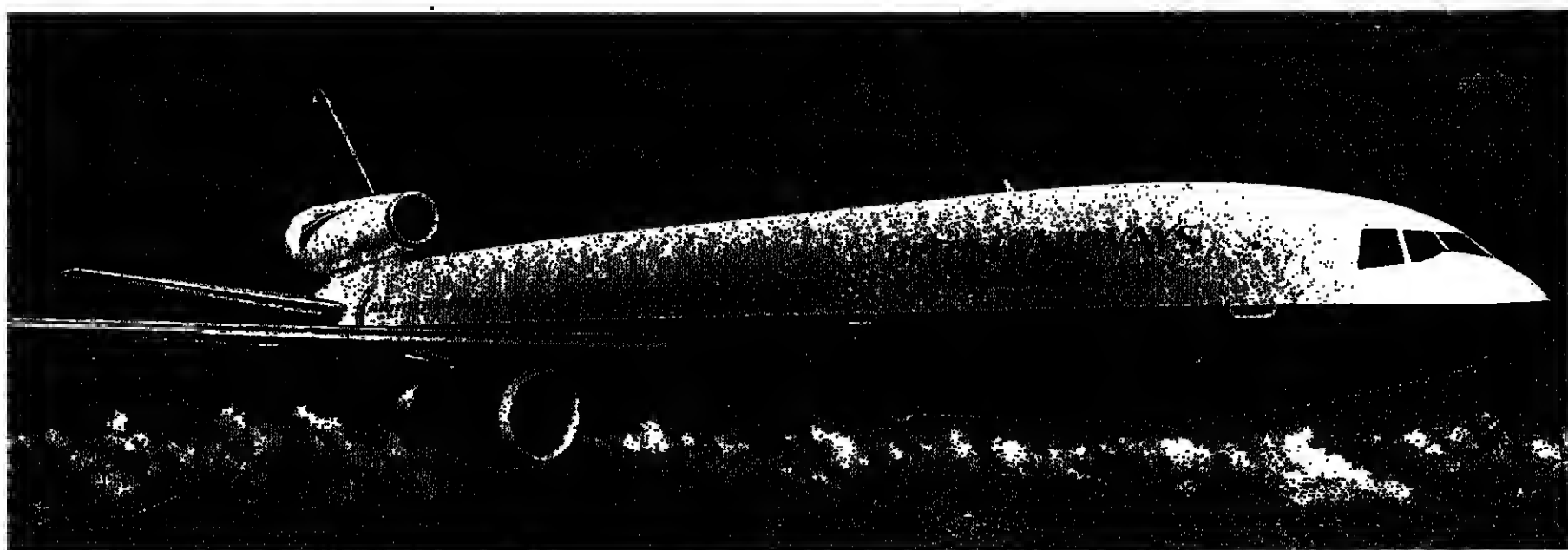
The cultural flagship of Wales is the Welsh National Opera, which celebrates its 50th anniversary in 1996. A new opera house for the WNO will be built by 2000 as part of the Cardiff Bay development project.

With an American general director (Matthew A. Spalding, a New Yorker) and an Italian musical director (Carlo Rizzi, from Milan), the WNO is as international as one would expect. "It is Welsh, because it is [in] Wales," says Mr. Spalding. "It is one of the

greatest companies in the world and an essential stop-off here in Cardiff for any opera buff."

The WNO is the most active touring opera company in Britain as well as one of the most recorded. With a company of some 250 persons, the WNO is already backed three years ahead. It has commissioned a brand-new opera from Sir Peter Maxwell Davies. "The Doctor of Myself" will be premiered as part of the WNO's golden jubilee celebrations in 1996.

# TWO GIANTS.



# ONE DRAGON.



THE WELSH ADVANTAGE.

These days the Welsh Dragon is a real high flyer since two international giants of the aero engineering industry chose Wales.

British Airways has its new engineering base at Cardiff Airport and recently General Electric (USA) has moved to nearby Nantgarw, where they service aircraft engines for famous names like CFM, Rolls Royce and Pratt & Whitney.

With more than a little help from the Welsh Development Agency, both companies were not merely able to find the right site, but also the right people from Wales' skilled and flexible workforce.

The WDA has also assisted in the development of a local supplier infrastructure to ensure vital components are always at hand.

To get your business off the ground, put the Welsh Advantage to your advantage. Call the team at Welsh Development International on +44 222 666862, or write to Welsh Development International, Welsh Development Agency, Pearl House, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff CF1 3XX.



# THE 1994 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

As the International Herald Tribune it is of vital importance for us to know more about our readers, so that we can continue to produce a better newspaper for you. Whether you read the International Herald Tribune regularly or only occasionally, we would be grateful if you could help us by completing and returning this questionnaire. The survey results, which will be produced in a statistical form only, will be used by our editorial, marketing and advertising departments.

Your reply will be treated in strictest confidence by RSL - Research Services, a leading independent market research company.

As a mark of our appreciation, we will make a charitable donation of one US dollar for each questionnaire returned. The findings of the survey and amounts donated to charity will be published in the IHT in a few weeks' time.

Please complete and return the questionnaire to RSL using the folding instructions on the reverse.

Thank you for your help.

(Please write clearly)

RICHARD MCLEAN  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
PUBLISHER

## YOU AND THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

### 1. Where do you usually obtain your copies of the International Herald Tribune?

- subscription delivered to your home ☐ (17%)  
subscription delivered to your office - personal subscription ☐ (2%)  
- circulated copy ☐ (3%)  
buy regularly from newsagent / newsstand ☐ (4%)  
buy occasionally from newsagent / newsstand ☐ (5%)  
friend or colleague's copy ☐ (6%)  
airline / hotel copy ☐ (7%)

### 2a. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

- 5 - 6 days a week ☐ (3%) 1 - 2 days a week ☐ (31%)  
3 - 4 days a week ☐ (2%) Less often than once a week ☐ (4%)

### 2b. Where do you usually read or look at the IHT?

- (Please check all that apply)  
At home ☐ (1%) Traveling abroad ☐ (13%)  
At work ☐ (2%) Elsewhere ☐ (5%)  
Traveling to and from work ☐ (3%)

### 3a. Does your spouse/partner read your copy of the IHT?

- Yes ☐ (1%) No ☐ (21%)

### 3b. And how many people in total, excluding yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT?

- One ☐ (1%) Three ☐ (3%) Five or more ☐ (31%)  
Two ☐ (2%) Four ☐ (4%) No one else ☐ (8%)

### 4. How interested would you be in reading a lengthier, magazine-type article in the IHT?

- Very interested ☐ (1%) Quite interested ☐ (2%) Not very interested ☐ (31%)

## TRAVEL

### 5. Approximately how many business air trips did you make in the last 12 months? (Count a round trip as one).

- None ☐ (0%) 3 - 5 ☐ (3%) 10 - 19 ☐ (7%) 35+ ☐ (17%)  
1 - 2 ☐ (1%) 6 - 9 ☐ (6%) 20 - 34 ☐ (8%) IF NONE SKIP TO Q8

### 6. To which of the following destinations did you fly on business in the last 12 months?

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>EUROPE</b>  | <b>THE AMERICAS</b>                         |  |
| Belgium / Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> (11%)            | USA <input type="checkbox"/> (29%)          | Indonesia <input type="checkbox"/> (11%)         |
| France <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)                           | Canada <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)        | China <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)              |
| Germany <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)                          | Latin America <input type="checkbox"/> (3%) | Australia <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)          |
| Italy <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)                            |   | New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)        |
| Spain <input type="checkbox"/> (5%)                            | <b>ASIA/PACIFIC</b>                         | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (5%) |
| Switzerland <input type="checkbox"/> (6%)                      | Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)     | <b>MIDDLE EAST</b> <input type="checkbox"/> (6%) |
| Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> (7%)                      | Singapore <input type="checkbox"/> (6%)     | <b>AFRICA</b> <input type="checkbox"/> (7%)      |
| Scandinavia / Finland <input type="checkbox"/> (8%)            | Japan <input type="checkbox"/> (7%)         |  |
| British Isles <input type="checkbox"/> (9%)                    | Taiwan <input type="checkbox"/> (8%)        | <b>ELSEWHERE</b> <input type="checkbox"/> (8%)   |
| Russia <input type="checkbox"/> (11%)                          | Thailand <input type="checkbox"/> (9%)      |  |
| Other Eastern European Countries <input type="checkbox"/> (2%) | Malaysia <input type="checkbox"/> (0%)      |  |

### 7a. For business trips, which class of air travel do you usually use?

- |  | FOR SHORT-HAUL TRIPS<br>(Up to four hours) | FOR LONG-HAUL TRIPS<br>(Over four hours) |
|--|--|--|
| First Class <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)    | <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)              | <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)            |
| Business Class <input type="checkbox"/> (2%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)              | <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)            |
| Economy <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)        | <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)              | <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)            |
| No such trips <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)  | <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)              | <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)            |

### 7b. Do you belong to an airline's executive/frequent flier club? Yes ☐ No ☐ (SKIP TO Q8)

### 7c. If yes, which one(s) do you mainly use? (Please write in)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

### 8. In the last 12 months, approximately how many nights have you spent in hotels on business?

- None ☐ (0%) 8 - 14 ☐ (3%) 30 - 49 ☐ (4%) 75 or more ☐ (51%)  
1 - 7 ☐ (1%) 15 - 29 ☐ (3%) 50 - 74 ☐ (4%)

### 9. In the last 12 months, how many times have you rented a car (for business or personal reasons, at home or abroad)?

- Not rented ☐ (8%) 3 - 6 rentals ☐ (2%) 15 rentals or more ☐ (31%)  
1 - 2 rentals ☐ (1%) 7 - 14 rentals ☐ (3%)

### 10. Please indicate whether you have done either of the following in the past 12 months:

- |   | FOR PERSONAL REASONS          | FOR BUSINESS REASONS           |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Flown in a privately chartered aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> (23%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (2%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (24%) |
| Used your company's private aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> (1%)     | <input type="checkbox"/> (2%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (24%) |

### 11a. Please indicate whether you own any of the following companies' calling cards, excluding pre-paid telephone cards. (Please check all that apply)

- AT&T ☐ (1%) MCI ☐ (2%) Sprint ☐ (23%)  
Other ☐ (4%) Do not own one ☐ (51%) SKIP TO Q.12

### 11b. How many times, on your last business trip outside your own country, did you use your calling card?

- None ☐ (1%) Twice ☐ (3%) 6 - 9 times ☐ (31%)  
Once ☐ (2%) 3 - 5 times ☐ (4%) 10 or more times ☐ (6%)

## ABOUT YOU

### 12a. Of which country (or countries) are you a citizen? (Write in)

### 12b. In which country are you currently resident? (Write in)

### 12c. For how long have you been living in your present country of residence?

- Less than 6 months ☐ (1%) 1 - 2 years ☐ (3%) 5 - 10 years ☐ (31%)  
6 - 12 months ☐ (2%) 2 - 5 years ☐ (4%) 10 or more years ☐ (6%)

### 13. Are you?

- Male ☐ (1%) Female ☐ (31%)

### 14. What is your age?

- Under 25 ☐ (1%) 35 - 44 ☐ (3%) 55 - 64 ☐ (31%)  
25 - 34 ☐ (2%) 45 - 54 ☐ (4%) 65 or over ☐ (6%)

### 15. What is the highest educational level you attained?

- Doctorate/ higher university degree ☐ (1%) University degree/ professional qualification ☐ (31%)  
MBA ☐ (2%) Secondary or high school ☐ (4%)

### 16. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax annual household income from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency)

- Up to US \$50,000 ☐ (1%) \$150,000 to \$199,999 ☐ (31%)  
\$50,000 to \$74,999 ☐ (2%) \$200,000 to \$249,999 ☐ (6%)  
\$75,000 to \$99,999 ☐ (3%) \$250,000 to \$499,999 ☐ (7%)  
\$100,000 to \$149,999 ☐ (4%) \$500,000 or more ☐ (8%)

Or annual income in own currency (write in) \_\_\_\_\_

### 17a. How many cars are there in your household, including any company cars?

- No car ☐ (9%) One ☐ (1%) Two ☐ (2%) Three or more ☐ (31%)

### 17b. What do you estimate to be the current cost of your main car, if purchased new (to the same specification)?

- Under US \$15,000 ☐ (1%) \$40,000 to under \$75,000 ☐ (31%)  
\$15,000 to under \$25,000 ☐ (2%) \$75,000 or more ☐ (5%)  
\$25,000 to under \$40,000 ☐ (3%)

### 18. Which, if any, of these cards do you use? (Please check as many as apply)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Access/Eurocard/Mastercard (Gold) <input type="checkbox"/> (1%) | Diners Club <input type="checkbox"/> (51%)      |
| Access/Eurocard/Mastercard <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)        | Visa Gold/Premier <input type="checkbox"/> (6%) |
| American Express Gold/Platinum <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)    | Visa/Carte Bleue <input type="checkbox"/> (7%)  |
| American Express Green <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)            | None of these <input type="checkbox"/> (8%)     |

### 19a. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Stocks and Shares <input type="checkbox"/> (31%)                                    | Life Assurance Policies <input type="checkbox"/> (1%)                           |
| Bonds <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)   | Derivative Products <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)                               |
| Government Securities <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)                                 | Gold/Precious Metals <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)                              |
| Investment funds (including Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts) <input type="checkbox"/> (4%) | Real Estate (excluding main residence) <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)            |
| Private Pension Plans <input type="checkbox"/> (5%)                                 | Collectibles (art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> (5%) |
|   | Other <input type="checkbox"/> (6%)   |

### 19b. What is the approximate total value of the above and any other investments (excluding your main home) owned by you and members of your household (in US\$)?

- Under US \$50,000 ☐ (1%) \$500,000 to under \$1 million ☐ (31%)  
\$50,000 to under \$100,000 ☐ (2%) \$1 million to under \$5 million ☐ (6%)  
\$100,000 to under \$250,000 ☐ (3%) US \$5 million or more ☐ (7%)  
\$250,000 to under \$500,000 ☐ (4%)

Please indicate which of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation:

Save the Children ☐ Red Cross ☐ (31%)  
Worldwide Fund for Nature ☐ Cancer Research ☐ (4%)

## A U.S. DOLLAR FROM YOU TO A CHARITY

Thank you for your co-operation. In 1991, the IHT contributed \$10,662 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire.

## YOUR OCCUPATION

### 20. Are you ... ?

- Working full-time ☐ (1%) Student ☐ (3%) Not in a paid occupation ☐ (51%)  
Working part-time ☐ (2%) Retired ☐ (4%) Other ☐ (6%)

If you are not working full-time or part-time, please skip to bottom of page.

### 21. What is the principal activity of the organisation for which you work?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Primary/Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> (51%) | Education <input type="checkbox"/> (1%)                      |
| Manufacturing/Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> (2%) | Legal <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)                          |
| Wholesale/Retail <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)          | Medical <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)                        |
| Financial Services <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)        | Government/ Diplomatic Service <input type="checkbox"/> (4%) |
| Other Business Services <input type="checkbox"/> (5%)   | Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/> (5%)               |

### 22. What is your job status?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Proprietor/Partner <input type="checkbox"/> (11%)                   | Legal Practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> (11%)                 |
| Chairman/ Chief Executive/President <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)   | Medical Practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)                |
| Managing Director/ General Manager <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)    | Scientist/Researcher/ Technologist <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)  |
| Other Senior Management <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)               | Academic <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)                            |
| Middle Management <input type="checkbox"/> (5%)                     | Teacher <input type="checkbox"/> (5%)                             |
| Executive <input type="checkbox"/> (6%)                             | Senior Government Officer/ Diplomat <input type="checkbox"/> (6%) |
| Self Employed/ Independent Consultant <input type="checkbox"/> (7%) | Other (Please give details) <input type="checkbox"/> (7%)         |

### 23. For which, if any, of the goods and services listed below are you wholly or partly responsible for company decisions to purchase or lease, or to appoint or change a supplier? (Please check as many as apply)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>COMPUTERS/SOFTWARE</b> <input type="checkbox"/> (51%)                   | Corporate Financial Services <input type="checkbox"/> (11%)             |
| Network Systems <input type="checkbox"/> (1%)                              | Fund Management <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)                           |
| PCs/Desktop Computers/WPs <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)                    | Foreign Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)                          |
| Laptop Computers <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)                             | Insurance Services <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)                        |
| Computer Peripherals <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)                         | Company Credit Cards <input type="checkbox"/> (5%)                      |
| Software/Software Services <input type="checkbox"/> (5%)                   |   |
| <b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> (51%)                   | <b>BUSINESS SERVICES</b> <input type="checkbox"/> (51%)                 |
| Facsimile Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> (6%)                          | Legal Services <input type="checkbox"/> (6%)                            |
| Telecommunications Systems or Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> (7%)      | Management Consultancy Services <input type="checkbox"/> (7%)           |
| <b>OTHER EQUIPMENT</b> <input type="checkbox"/> (51%)                      | Executive Recruitment <input type="checkbox"/> (8%)                     |
| Photocopiers <input type="checkbox"/> (1%)                                 | Management Training Courses <input type="checkbox"/> (11%)              |
| Company Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)                             | Company Travel <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)                            |
| Company Vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)                             | Conferences/Exhibitions <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)                   |
| Plant and Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)                          | PR/Marketing/ Advertising/Market Research <input type="checkbox"/> (4%) |
| Scientific Instruments <input type="checkbox"/> (5%)                       | Courier/Freight Services <input type="checkbox"/> (5%)                  |
| Raw Materials <input type="checkbox"/> (6%)                                | Information Services <input type="checkbox"/> (6%)                      |
| Business Premises/ Industrial Site Selection <input type="checkbox"/> (7%) | Data Management <input type="checkbox"/> (7%)                           |
| <b>FINANCIAL SERVICES</b> <input type="checkbox"/> (51%)                   | None of these <input type="checkbox"/> (8%)                             |
| Domestic Banking <input type="checkbox"/> (8%)                             |   |
| International Banking <input type="checkbox"/> (9%)                        |   |

### 24. Does your company operate outside the country in which you are currently based? Yes ☐ No ☐ (21%)

### 25. How many people does your company employ ...

- |  |                               |                               |                               |                               |                               |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|  | Under 10                      | 10-49                         | 50-249                        | 250-999                       | 1000-4999                     | 5000+                         |
| a) in your country of residence? <input type="checkbox"/> (1%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (2%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (3%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (4%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (5%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (6%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (6%) |
| b) worldwide? <input type="checkbox"/> (1%)                    | <input type="checkbox"/> (2%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (3%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (4%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (5%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (6%) | <input type="checkbox"/> (6%) |

### 26a. Which of the following international activities do you carry out in the course of your work?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| I purchase goods/services from suppliers in other countries <input type="checkbox"/> (1%)                  | I manage the company finances at an international level <input type="checkbox"/> (31%) |
| I influence strategic decisions about the company's international operations <input type="checkbox"/> (2%) | I raise capital or invest funds internationally <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)          |
|  | None of these <input type="checkbox"/> (5%)  |

### 26b. In which of the following countries/regions are you involved in the course of your work?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Western Europe <input type="checkbox"/> (11%) | Africa <input type="checkbox"/> (11%)               |
| Other Europe <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)    | Japan <input type="checkbox"/> (2%)                 |
| USA / Canada <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)    | South East Asia <input type="checkbox"/> (3%)       |
| Latin America <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)   | Other Asia <input type="checkbox"/> (4%)            |
| Middle East <input type="checkbox"/> (5%)     | Australia/New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> (5%) |
|   | None of these <input type="checkbox"/> (6%)         |

Please write in block capitals

TITLE AND FIRST NAME(S) OF PRISONER: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

POSTCODE: \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTRY: \_\_\_\_\_

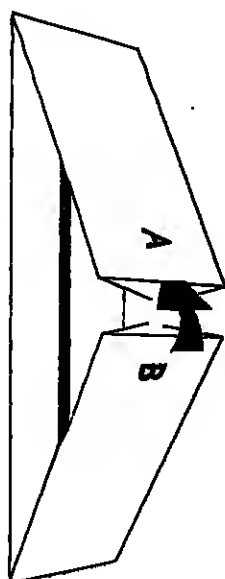


A

FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

THIRD FOLD



**FOLD IN SEQUENCE**  
First fold to Fourth fold.  
Then tuck Flap B into Flap A

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**T**HE International Herald Tribune has donated around \$65,000 to charity, on behalf of our readers, in connection with periodic reader studies like this one.

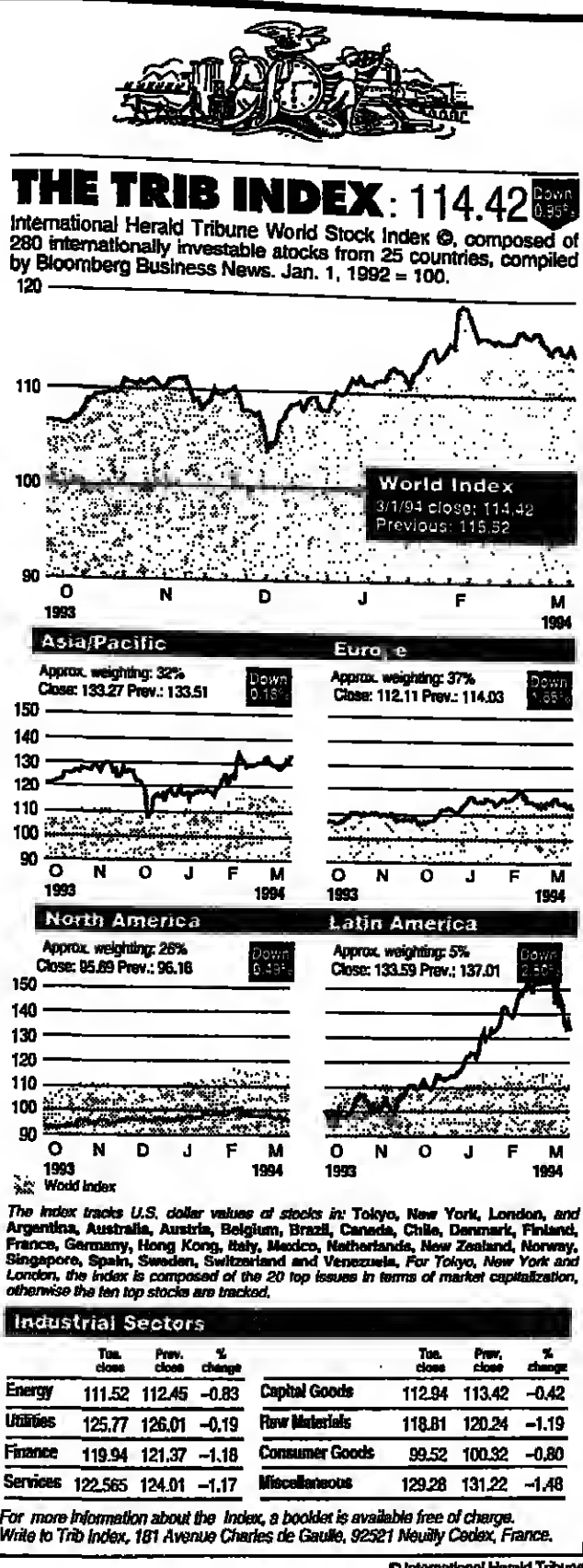
**P**LEASE help us continue this important program by completing and forwarding the questionnaire on the reverse side of this sheet.

Our warmest thanks for your help.

FOURTH FOLD

B





## Samsung, NEC Join To Make New Chip

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — In a coupling of the largest semiconductor companies in Japan and South Korea, NEC Corp. and Samsung Electronics Co. said Tuesday they would cooperate in developing an advanced memory chip.

The alliance is the latest example of cross-border collaborations that are sweeping the semiconductor industry, driven by the idea that the design and manufacture of advanced chips is becoming too expensive for any single company to bear. The collaboration also signifies the rising presence of South Korea in the memory-chip market, which has long been dominated by Japanese companies.

NEC and Samsung will cooperate in designing technology needed for a 256-megabit dynamic random access memory, or D-RAM. The chip is expected to reach the market near the end of the decade. Such a chip could store more than 256 million bits of information, roughly equivalent to 10,000 typewritten pages and 16 times as much as the 16-megabit D-RAMs now available.

Last year, Samsung became the world's largest D-RAM producer, while two other Korean companies, Gold Star Co. and Hyundai Co., also made impressive gains. Largely because of the rise of Korean companies, Japan's share of the D-RAM market fell from 65 percent in 1988 to 49 percent in 1993, according to Datapoint Inc., the market-research company based in San Jose, California.

NEC said it and Samsung would start their joint project by exchanging information and ideas about the design of a particular type of capacitor that would be a key component of a 256-megabit chip.

NEC, the second-largest chip producer in the world after the California-based Intel Corp., is already cooperating with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on manufacturing processes for future chips.

## Bank of Japan Wary on Economy

### It Sees No Sign of Recovery In Business Sentiment Poll

By Steven Brull  
International Herald Tribune

**TOKYO** — After having repeatedly called a premature end to Japan's stubborn recession, the Bank of Japan said Tuesday that it saw no clear signs of recovery despite a survey showing business sentiment had stopped deteriorating.

"We have seen neither concrete evidence for a recovery, nor positive proof of the bottoming out of the deterioration of business sentiment," said Kazuhiko Kaki, head of the central bank's research department. "It remains difficult to specify the timing of a prospective economic recovery, with a battle continuing between positive and negative factors."

The cautious assessment, which was echoed by Finance Minister Hiroshi Fujii, contrasts with a recent series of positive economic indicators, including Tuesday's unexpected announcement that the unemployment rate in January had fallen to 2.7 percent from 2.8 percent in December.

Having consistently underestimated the persistence of what has become Japan's longest postwar recession, and made inadequate policy responses as a result, financial authorities are wary of putting too positive a spin on the data. The cautious outlook also underscores recognition of the fragility of the Japanese economy, which remains vulnerable to setback should the yen rise or trade friction increase.

"The economy is in a bottoming phase, but basically it is very fragile," Kenneth Courtis, chief economist at Deutsche Bank Group in Tokyo, told Reuters. "Anything could go wrong." Economists said the central bank probably would keep interest rates low. But a reduction

in the discount rate is unlikely unless the yen surged or the stock market entered a tailspin. The discount rate, the rate the central bank charges on loans to commercial banks, is already at a record low 1.75 percent.

According to the Bank of Japan's tankan quarterly survey, business sentiment at major manufacturers in February remained at minus 56, the same level as last November and an 18-year low. Sentiment among small manufacturers, however, worsened in February from November, although it improved marginally for nonmanufacturing companies.

The gauge of business sentiment, known as the diffusion index, compares the percentage of companies expecting business to improve with those expecting it to deteriorate. The survey was conducted on Feb. 10, before the failure of the talks between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and President Bill Clinton, which precipitated the yen's surge in mid-February.

The survey had little impact on the Tokyo stock market, where the Nikkei index rose 219.42 points, or 1 percent, to 20,216.62, due largely to buying by foreign investors. The tankan also showed major corporations planned to cut spending on plant and equipment by 9.2 percent in the fiscal year ending this month, down from a 7.5 percent fall seen in November.

The brightest news Tuesday was the surprising lowering of the jobless rate to 2.7 percent in January from 2.8 percent in December. The ratio of job offers to job seekers also firmed to 0.67 in January from 0.63 in December.

Economists had predicted a slight worsening of both measures due to corporate downsizing. "Further cuts are generally expected. It is only a question of time," said Wolfgang Leoni, chief

## European Stock Markets Drop on U.S. Rate Fears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LONDON** — Most European stock markets tumbled Tuesday, led by a 2.45-percent plunge on the Paris Bourse, after U.S. economic data renewed expectations that American interest rates would rise soon.

An upward revision in U.S. fourth-quarter gross domestic product to show the strongest economy in a decade and inflationary signs in a national purchasing managers' report spurred market fears that the Federal Reserve Board would move soon to lift short-term rates as a strike against inflation.

"I would bet my bottom dollar there will be a Federal Reserve tightening sooner rather than later," one analyst said.

The outlook for a rise in U.S. rates pulled down European and U.S. bond prices, which also spurred selling of stocks.

Rising interest rates have a direct effect on the bond market, pushing prices lower and thus boosting yields. Stock prices also can be hurt by rising rates, which raise borrowing costs for companies and also increase the allure of credit-market investments.

The mood in European credit markets was further dampened by concerns of oversupply and disappointing

pointment about the results of the Bundesbank's securities repurchase auction. The Bundesbank's minimum repurchase rate slipped 3 basis points, to 5.97 percent, not as much as many investors were hoping for.

Losses in Asian markets also con-

tributed to bearish sentiment on European exchanges, traders said. The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 1.68 percent, to 112.10.

On the Paris Bourse, the CAC-40 index lost 54.94 points, falling to 2,183.12. "There's a shift in the consensus on the interest rates, and

it's not a panic or anything, but the outlook is a lot less bright than everybody thought a few weeks ago," said Simon Clack, a trader at the Paris brokerage Oddo.

Defense stocks fell across the board, with Thomson-CSF losing 11.5 francs, or 6 percent, to 186. Serge Dassault, president of the French defense and aerospace trade group, said orders for the defense and aerospace industry had slid about 20 percent in 1993. Dassault Aviation fell 3 francs to 572.

In Britain, the Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 index lost 1.73 percent, closing at 3,270.60, down 57.50 points. Pressure on the index also stemmed from profit-taking after gains on Monday. Bank stocks were particularly weak, with Abbey National shedding nine pence, to end at 496 pence reporting a 25-percent jump in annual pretax profit. Barclays fell 22 pence to 536 before it releases its annual earnings next week, while HSBC Holdings PLC lost 77 to 868 in reaction to a 2.5-percent market drop in Hong Kong.

Euro Disney shed 12 pence to end at 378 as discussions continued with banks on restructuring its big debt load. (Reuters, AFP, Knight-Ridder)

## German Repo Rate Falls Below 6%

Reuters

**FRANKFURT** — The Bundesbank on Tuesday allowed a fall in a key money-market interest rate it has held steady since early December, taking the borrowing rate below 6 percent for the first time in five years.

The central bank said its securities repurchase rate fell to a minimum 5.97 percent this week. The repo rate sets the tone for other short-term money market rates.

Analysts said the small cut was likely to be backed up by further steps in coming weeks. This would in turn pave the way for a further reduction in the discount rate, now 5.25 percent, in the second quarter.

"Further cuts are generally expected. It is only a question of time," said Wolfgang Leoni, chief

economist at Bank in Liechtenstein in Frankfurt.

Despite the general expectation on Monday that the repo rate fall would only be modest, financial market investors were disappointed that it was not more marked. Bond prices slipped on the news and shares also weakened.

"It was a disappointment for the markets, they had hoped for more," Mr. Leoni said.

Distortions to M-3 money supply growth data, which meant that M-3 gave no firm guidance for monetary policy decisions, coupled with a slowdown in inflation in Western Germany, are likely to give the central bank scope for further easing that would help the economy recover from recession, analysts said.

Cost-of-living data released on Tuesday showed annual inflation

decreased to 3.3 percent in February from 3.5 percent.

Although M-3 figures due this week are expected to show a growth figure of up to 15 percent, the Bundesbank has made clear in advance that this is partly due to distortions.

"I do not think the high M-3 growth is going to stay the Bundesbank's hand at the moment as it holds little in the way of inflation problems," said Armin Kayser at Swiss Bank Corp.

"The Bundesbank can be confident of slowing inflation for the next year," he added.

A cut in the repo rate had been expected since Feb. 17, when the central bank said it was reducing its discount rate, the rate it charges commercial banks, by half a percentage point to 5.25 percent.

## MEDIA MARKETS

### U.S.-French Culture Cash

By Richard Covington  
Special to the Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — While American and French filmmakers have at one another over trade restrictions, their counterparts in the business of visual compact disks and video games are quietly forging alliances that combine U.S. cash and know-how with French cultural advantages.

The multimedia arm of the French publishing and telecommunications conglomerate Matra-Hachette SA recently announced a partnership with Voyager Co., one of the leading visual CD developers in the United States. Voyager has set up a production center in Matra-Hachette's corporate headquarters on the outskirts of Paris and plans to produce three titles this year, according to Alec Stein, chief of the Voyager operation. The joint venture will represent \$1 million of Matra-Hachette's total annual investment of about \$10 million in multimedia.

"Paris and London are absolutely among the world centers for multimedia production," Mrs. Stein said. "The French are knowledgeable and anxious to create new media, and we're here to take advantage of the incredible cultural tradition Europe offers. It would be terribly presumptuous for an American company to plunge in and try to produce new media without having a European connection."

With its far-flung distribution network for books and magazines, Matra-Hachette will offer the U.S. company more exposure in the European market. Matra-Hachette — which publishes Elle, Elle Deco, Woman's Day, Car and Driver, and the French editions of Parents and Premiere — plans visual CDs drawn from its magazine holdings.

"We can help Voyager create any title they want," said Dominique Lempereur, editorial director of Matra-Hachette Multimedia, "and in return, they can share their savoir faire with us."

Apple Computer Inc. another major multimedia

player taking advantage of French expertise. Channing Lab SA, the latest of the dozen local developers Apple is sponsoring, has just launched a visual CD on Veronesi's "The Wedding at Cana," which hangs in the Louvre. OVP SA, another Paris-based multimedia concern supported by Apple, is devising a pharmaceutical reference encyclopedia on visual CD.

"These sorts of products that are based on French culture or French medicine, for instance, would be very difficult for American developers to produce," said Jean-Eric Garnier, manager for new media for Apple France.

For the past two years, International Business Machines Corp. funded another trans-Atlantic multimedia venture, putting up \$1 million in development costs for an ambitious visual CD package spanning European culture. It is being produced by Iconomix France.

"Through IBM's various European offices, we were able to set up bridgeheads, and establish contacts with local government officials," said Titus Leber, president of Iconomix. Faced with staff cutbacks and large corporate losses, however, IBM suspended its sponsorship of the project in December, and Mr. Leber is casting about for continuing support. Another project, a 24-minute interactive compact disk called "The Great Louvre" drummed up \$5 million in contributions from French and Japanese backers, led by the Tokyo-based Beta System Ltd.

Euro-CD, another French multimedia distributor, has joined forces with E-Book Inc., a new media developer based in Union City, California, and Montparnasse Multimedia of Paris to produce titles on D-day, jazz legends and birth.

"The advantage for a title like D-Day, for instance, is that we can draw on archival elements from both the U.S. and France," said Christian Delecourt, president of Euro-CD, "and we can

See GAMES, Page 18

## Groupe Bull Subsidy Held As EU Asked

Reuters

**PARIS** — France will wait for European Commission approval before releasing the final installment of a 2.5-billion-franc (\$429 million) government rescue package for Groupe Bull, an EU official said Tuesday.

The commission has been angered by the huge sums France has been paying to the unprofitable computer maker without EU approval. It asked France in January to suspend the payment and that Bull submit a restructuring plan for EU approval.

Karel Van Miert, the EU competition commissioner, said the commission would receive a detailed plan for Bull's restructuring in the next few days.

After a meeting with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, Mr. Van Miert said the commission's inquiry into the rescue plan would not take more than six months.

Mr. Van Miert pointed out that France was trying to privatize Bull and needed to make it a viable enterprise before that could happen.

The Commission, angered by France paying huge sums to Bull without EU approval, asked France in January to suspend the final payment.

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## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Amsterdam	1.72	2.82	1.22	8.33	0.112	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
Brussels	35.81	23.8	35.81	8.33	0.112	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
Frankfurt	1.71	2.82	1.22	8.33	0.112	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
London	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637
Moscow	13.74	20.88	13.74	20.88	13.74	20.88	13.74	20.88	13.74
Paris	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637
New York (C)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tokyo	161.20	155.50	161.20	155.50	161.20	155.50	161.20	155.50	161.20
Zurich	1.39	2.12	1.39	2.12	1.39	2.12	1.39	2.12	1.39
1 EUR	1.39	2.12	1.39	2.12	1.39	2.12	1.39	2.12	1.39
1 USD	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637

Quotations in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Rates in other centers: Toronto rates of 10:00. To buy one pound; To buy one dollar; Units of 100; N.Y.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values									
	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$
Australia	1.487	1.487	1.487	1.487	1.487	1.487	1.487	1.487	1.487
Canada	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
France	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637
Germany	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637
Italy	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	161.20	155.50	161.20	155.50	161.20	155.50	161.20	155.50	161.20
Spain	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37
Switzerland	1.39	2.12	1.39	2.12	1.39	2.12	1.39	2.12	1.39
U.K.	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indusbank Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Press (Paris); Reuters (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (S.D.R.). Other data from Reuters and AP.

## Eurocurrency Deposits

	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
Dollar	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2
DM	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2
Swiss	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2
French	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2
Yen	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2
ECU	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2

Source: Reuters, March 1, 1994. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

## Key Money Rates

	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
Discount rate	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Prime rate	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
Federal funds	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
3-month CD	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
6-month CD	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
1-year CD	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
90-day Treasury bill	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
1-year Treasury note	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
3-year Treasury note	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
5-year Treasury note	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
10-year Treasury note	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
30-year Treasury bond	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
10-year Treasury bond	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
10-year Treasury bond	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25

Source: Reuters, March 1, 1994. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).



## MARKET DIARY

## Strong U.S. Data Support the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar gained against European currencies Tuesday as strong economic data made it seem likely that the Federal Reserve Board would raise short-term interest rates.

An upward revision in fourth-quarter U.S. gross domestic product was seen turning the Na-

A Bundesbank easing move, in which the German central bank allowed its securities repurchase rate to fall below 6 percent for the first time in five years, was considered modest and was less than some dealers had been expecting.

Nonetheless, it allowed the dollar to claw to 1.7095 DM by the close in New York from 1.7042 Monday, and to 1.6385 Swiss francs from 1.4259. The pound, however, rose to \$1.4895 from \$1.4855 Monday.

The dollar was near steady against the Japanese yen, ending in New York at 104.550, compared with 104.585 Monday.

The dollar has been struggling against the yen because of persistent hints that the U.S. government is endorsing a stronger yen to battle Japan's large trade surplus.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said Tuesday that he saw no risk of Japan pulling out of U.S. money markets because of the trade friction.

Mr. Kantor told a Senate committee that the administration would act "on a reasonable basis" in tackling its trade dispute with Japan.

(AFX, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

## Foreign Exchange

tional Association of Purchasing Management's report for February fanned ideas that the Fed would nudge rates higher soon. With the economy apparently growing at a healthy pace, the central bank's attention was seen turning to the fight against inflation.

"Finally, after two months of looking at fundamentals, thinking the dollar should go higher, it finally happened," said Hugh Walsh, analyst with ING Capital Markets.

But dollar gains were limited because a Fed move to add cash to the banking system was seen by some traders as a signal the central bank might hold off on interest rate adjustments for now. The Fed's move spurred some unwinding of speculative long positions but little fresh selling, dealers said.

## MARKETS: Focus on Inflation

Continued from Page 1

analyst at Fuji Securities. The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond is now about a half-point above where it was on Feb. 4, when the Fed signaled a rise in short-term rates in hopes of reassuring long-term investors that it was moving ahead of the curve on inflation.

## Stocks Plunge on Data

The Dow's tumble was echoed in the broader market, with losses outnumbering gainers by a 2-to-1 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange, news agencies reported. The S & P 500 fell to the lowest level since mid-December, closing down 1.38 points, at 469.96.

The Nasdaq over-the-counter index also lost ground, ending down 3.86 points at 788.64.

"The decline is pretty much across the board," said Phil Orlando, equity portfolio manager at First Capital Advisers. "It's a share-the-pain day. If you've got a stock, it's probably down."

Stocks tracked sliding Treasury bond prices amid fresh fears of higher inflation that could cause the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates.

Shares of international oil, telephone and electric utility stocks were among the weakest stock groups. These stocks tend to fall when interest rates rise because

their above-average dividends are less attractive to investors when competing with higher rates.

Telefonos de Mexico was the most-active issue, falling 1 1/4 to 65 1/2, reflecting the utility weakness and a fall in the Mexican market. Among U.S. phone companies, Bell Atlantic fell 1 1/4 to 53 1/4.

Public Service Enterprise class J preferred stock was second on the active list, up 1/4 at 99 1/4, after Duff & Phelps affirmed the company's credit ratings. Its common stock, however, fell 1/4 to 29 1/4.

Philip Morris was the third-most-active traded stock on the Big Board, falling 1/4 to 55 1/4. Tobacco issues are still reeling from a government agency's suggestion Monday that cigarettes may fall into a category of drugs whose sale could be restricted. RJR Nabisco also was actively traded, but it ended unchanged at 6 1/4.

Digital Equipment jumped 2 1/4 to 31 1/4 in active trading after an analyst at Salomon Brothers raised his investment rating on the stock.

MCI Communications topped the most-active list at the American Stock Exchange, losing 1/4 to 26 1/4 a day after it announced plans to invest \$1.3 billion for a 17 percent stake in Nextel Communications Inc. to gain a foothold in the burgeoning wireless telecommunications market. Nextel rose 1/4 to 44 1/4.

(Bloomberg, AP, Knight-Ridder)

Via Associated Press March 1



DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE

1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	118 1/4	117 3/4	117 3/4	-1/4
Microsoft	41 1/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	-1/4
Apple	31 1/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	-1/4
Oracle	21 1/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	-1/4
Novell	11 1/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	-1/4
Intel	31 1/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	-1/4
Motorola	21 1/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	-1/4
Texas Instruments	11 1/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	-1/4
Advanced Micro Devices	11 1/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	-1/4
Linear Technology	11 1/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	-1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	118 1/4	117 3/4	117 3/4	-1/4
AMEX	41 1/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	-1/4
AMEX	31 1/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	-1/4
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NYSE Diary

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### Tuesday's Closing

**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

[illegible]

High	Low	Label	Qty
100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
99.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
98.00	97.00	98.00	98.00
97.00	96.00	97.00	97.00
96.00	95.00	96.00	96.00
95.00	94.00	95.00	95.00
94.00	93.00	94.00	94.00
93.00	92.00	93.00	93.00
92.00	91.00	92.00	92.00
91.00	90.00	91.00	91.00
90.00	89.00	90.00	90.00
89.00	88.00	89.00	89.00
88.00	87.00	88.00	88.00
87.00	86.00	87.00	87.00
86.00	85.00	86.00	86.00
85.00	84.00	85.00	85.00
84.00	83.00	84.00	84.00
83.00	82.00	83.00	83.00
82.00	81.00	82.00	82.00
81.00	80.00	81.00	81.00
80.00	79.00	80.00	80.00
79.00	78.00	79.00	79.00
78.00	77.00	78.00	78.00
77.00	76.00	77.00	77.00
76.00	75.00	76.00	76.00
75.00	74.00	75.00	75.00
74.00	73.00	74.00	74.00
73.00	72.00	73.00	73.00
72.00	71.00	72.00	72.00
71.00	70.00	71.00	71.00
70.00	69.00	70.00	70.00
69.00	68.00	69.00	69.00
68.00	67.00	68.00	68.00
67.00	66.00	67.00	67.00
66.00	65.00	66.00	66.00
65.00	64.00	65.00	65.00
64.00	63.00	64.00	64.00
63.00	62.00	63.00	63.00
62.00	61.00	62.00	62.00
61.00	60.00	61.00	61.00
60.00	59.00	60.00	60.00
59.00	58.00	59.00	59.00
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57.00	56.00	57.00	57.00
56.00	55.00	56.00	56.00
55.00	54.00	55.00	55.00
54.00	53.00	54.00	54.00
53.00	52.00	53.00	53.00
52.00	51.00	52.00	52.00
51.00	50.00	51.00	51.00
50.00	49.00	50.00	50.00
49.00	48.00	49.00	49.00
48.00	47.00	48.00	48.00
47.00	46.00	47.00	47.00
46.00	45.00	46.00	46.00
45.00	44.00	45.00	45.00
44.00	43.00	44.00	44.00
43.00	42.00	43.00	43.00
42.00	41.00	42.00	42.00
41.00	40.00	41.00	41.00
40.00	39.00	40.00	40.00
39.00	38.00	39.00	39.00
38.00	37.00	38.00	38.00
37.00	36.00	37.00	37.00
36.00	35.00	36.00	36.00
35.00	34.00	35.00	35.00
34.00	33.00	34.00	34.00
33.00	32.00	33.00	33.00
32.00	31.00	32.00	32.00
31.00	30.00	31.00	31.00
30.00	29.00	30.00	30.00
29.00	28.00	29.00	29.00
28.00	27.00	28.00	28.00
27.00	26.00	27.00	27.00
26.00	25.00	26.00	26.00
25.00	24.00	25.00	25.00
24.00	23.00	24.00	24.00
23.00	22.00	23.00	23.00
22.00	21.00	22.00	22.00
21.00	20.00	21.00	21.00
20.00	19.00	20.00	20.00
19.00	18.00	19.00	19.00
18.00	17.00	18.00	18.00
17.00	16.00	17.00	17.00
16.00	15.00	16.00	16.00
15.00	14.00	15.00	15.00
14.00	13.00	14.00	14.00
13.00	12.00	13.00	13.00
12.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
11.00	10.00	11.00	11.00
10.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
9.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
8.00	7.00	8.00	8.00
7.00	6.00	7.00	7.00
6.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

[illegible]



**L. REGIS**

**REGENCY COLLECTION**

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 RESERVATION OFFICE NEAREST YOU OR YOUR TRAVEL SPECIALIST

**12 Months**  
**High Low Stock**

Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Letter
13	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
14	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
15	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
16	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
17	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
18	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
19	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
21	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
22	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
23	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
24	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
26	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
27	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
28	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
29	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
30	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
31	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
32	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
33	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
34	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
35	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
36	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
37	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
38	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
39	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
40	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
41	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
42	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
43	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
44	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
45	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
46	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
47	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
48	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
49	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
50	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
51	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
52	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
53	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
54	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
55	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
56	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
57	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
58	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
59	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
60	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
61	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
62	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
63	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
64	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
65	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
66	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
67	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
68	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
69	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
70	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
71	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
72	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
73	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
74	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
75	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
76	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
77	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
78	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
79	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
80	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
81	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
82	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
83	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
84	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	

13	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
14	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
15	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
16	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
17	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
18	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
19	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
21	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
22	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
23	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
24	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
26	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
27	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
28	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
29	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
30	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
31	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
32	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
33	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
34	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
35	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
36	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
37	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
38	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
39	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
40	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
41	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
42	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
43	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
44	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
45	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
46	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
47	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
48	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
49	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
50	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
51	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
52	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
53	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
54	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
55	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
56	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
57	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
58	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
59	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
60	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
61	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
62	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
63	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
64	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
65	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
66	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
67	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
68	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
69	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
70	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
71	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
72	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
73	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
74	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
75	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
76	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
77	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
78	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
79	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
80	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
81	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
82	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
83	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	
84	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	

72 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
100	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50
101	101.00	100.00	100.50	100.50	101.00	100.00	100.50	100.50
102	102.00	101.00	101.50	101.50	102.00	101.00	101.50	101.50
103	103.00	102.00	102.50	102.50	103.00	102.00	102.50	102.50
104	104.00	103.00	103.50	103.50	104.00	103.00	103.50	103.50
105	105.00	104.00	104.50	104.50	105.00	104.00	104.50	104.50
106	106.00	105.00	105.50	105.50	106.00	105.00	105.50	105.50
107	107.00	106.00	106.50	106.50	107.00	106.00	106.50	106.50
108	108.00	107.00	107.50	107.50	108.00	107.00	107.50	107.50
109	109.00	108.00	108.50	108.50	109.00	108.00	108.50	108.50
110	110.00	109.00	109.50	109.50	110.00	109.00	109.50	109.50
111	111.00	110.00	110.50	110.50	111.00	110.00	110.50	110.50
112	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50
113	113.00	112.00	112.50	112.50	113.00	112.00	112.50	112.50
114	114.00	113.00	113.50	113.50	114.00	113.00	113.50	113.50
115	115.00	114.00	114.50	114.50	115.00	114.00	114.50	114.50
116	116.00	115.00	115.50	115.50	116.00	115.00	115.50	115.50
117	117.00	116.00	116.50	116.50	117.00	116.00	116.50	116.50
118	118.00	117.00	117.50	117.50	118.00	117.00	117.50	117.50
119	119.00	118.00	118.50	118.50	119.00	118.00	118.50	118.50
120	120.00	119.00	119.50	119.50	120.00	119.00	119.50	119.50
121	121.00	120.00	120.50	120.50	121.00	120.00	120.50	120.50
122	122.00	121.00	121.50	121.50	122.00	121.00	121.50	121.50
123	123.00	122.00	122.50	122.50	123.00	122.00	122.50	122.50
124	124.00	123.00	123.50	123.50	124.00	123.00	123.50	123.50
125	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50
126	126.00	125.00	125.50	125.50	126.00	125.00	125.50	125.50
127	127.00	126.00	126.50	126.50	127.00	126.00	126.50	126.50
128	128.00	127.00	127.50	127.50	128.00	127.00	127.50	127.50
129	129.00	128.00	128.50	128.50	129.00	128.00	128.50	128.50
130	130.00	129.00	129.50	129.50	130.00	129.00	129.50	129.50
131	131.00	130.00	130.50	130.50	131.00	130.00	130.50	130.50
132	132.00	131.00	131.50	131.50	132.00	131.00	131.50	131.50
133	133.00	132.00	132.50	132.50	133.00	132.00	132.50	132.50
134	134.00	133.00	133.50	133.50	134.00	133.00	133.50	133.50
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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71%	64%	54%	44%	34%	24%	14%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
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## Frenzied Bids At Hong Kong Land Auction

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**HONG KONG**—Hong Kong's real estate developers shrugged off interest-rate and political worries on Tuesday to bid higher-than-expected prices for three plots of residential land at a government auction.

"The correct word I'm groping for is 'astonishing,'" said Nigel Burley, the government land auctioneer. "The prices were way above expectations."

Sino Land Co. paid 2.26 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$292 million) for a 7,059-square-meter (76,000-square-foot) site near Hong Kong airport in Kowloon. The price was 42 percent above the opening bid.

The company also spent 2.14 billion dollars for an 18,490-square-meter seaview lot in the New Territories, more than double the opening bid.

### Seoul to Allow Equity Purchases By Foreign Firms

**SEOUL**—South Korea will permit foreign companies to purchase up to 10 percent of the equity in local concerns and will allow foreigners to invest in tourist hotels without prior approval, the Ministry of Finance said Tuesday.

Under a law that is to take effect on Wednesday, the government also will halve the time for processing investment approvals, clearing them within 15 days.

Investment plans that are subject to automatic approval must be processed within three hours, instead of the current 20 to 30 days.

Under the new regulations, foreigners seeking to invest in tourist hotels will no longer need government approval.

Foreign companies, or Korean companies with 50 percent or higher foreign ownership, will no longer need government approval to buy shares of up to 10 percent of local concerns, the ministry said.

But the 10 percent limit will remain. Overseas investors had called for a lifting of the limit.

The law also lifts a ban on foreign investment in luxury consumer goods businesses and in industries that are heavy energy users.

A third property of 7,877 square meters suburban Tuen Mun, near the Chinese border, was purchased by Hang Lung Development Co. for 650 million dollars, up 71 percent from the opening bid.

Mr. Burley said the developed properties, unit of which will be sold to the public before completion, will come onto the market around 1996 or 1997. The British colony is to revert to Chinese rule in 1997. "Normally I would have expected some uncertainty around this time," he said.

Hong Kong's stock market reacted negatively to the auction, as investors began to fear that the record-breaking prices and the recent strong run of corporate results would not be repeated next year. The Hang Seng Index was down 261.87 points, or 2.52 percent, closing at 10,148.36.

Some analysts said the high prices reflected a deliberate effort by developers to push up prices of adjacent land they hold.

"The price was far too high," said Eugene Law, research director at Standard Chartered Securities. "People are saying it's a good price on one hand, but on the other it's seen as an effort by developers to push up prices."

Property analysts were mixed as to whether Sino Land paid too much for its two lots.

"The sites will need to be sold significantly above current levels, but the indicators are still good," said Michael Clarke, managing director of Chung Sen Surveyors.

"There is concern that prices are too high, but prices have not reached such a level that would precipitate a major crash," he said.

Mr. Clarke said, interest rates had reached the bottom of their cycle and would have to rise, which will have an impact on housing affordability by raising mortgage rates. The prime rate is currently 6.5 percent.

Chung Sen Surveyors estimated that Sino Land would have to sell the apartments it would build at the Kowloon site for 8,000 dollars per square foot—compared with 5,000 dollars at today's market rates. That would make the price of a typical 500-square-foot apartment 4 million dollars.

"When it comes to the end user, it's a bit too much," said Pi Leung, Chung Sen Surveyors chairman.

(Reuters, AFP)

## Petrochemical Project in Singapore

### Huge Foreign Investment Set Despite Global Slump

Reuters

**SINGAPORE**—A group of U.S., European and Japanese companies said Tuesday that they were proceeding with a 1.4 billion Singapore dollar (\$2 billion) petrochemical expansion—Singapore's biggest single foreign investment—despite a global petrochemical slump.

Executives said they hoped the expansion, to be completed in the second quarter of 1997, would coincide with an end to the downturn and a pick-up in petrochemical prices and margins.

"I believe and I hope the slump will end when the complex starts up," said Juichi Sakamoto, managing director of The Polyolefin Co. (Singapore) Pte.

The investment involves expansion of the complex operated

by Petrochemical Corp. of Singapore, The Polyolefin Co., Phillips Petroleum Singapore Chemicals Pte. and Denka Singapore Pte. It also entails the establishment of a styrene monomer and propylene oxide complex under Seraya Chemicals Singapore Pte.

The addition will have annual capacity of 248,000 tons of ethylene and 214,000 tons of propylene. The current annual capacity of the existing complex is 430,000 tons of ethylene and 225,000 tons of propylene.

Products from the complex provide the raw materials for industries such as plastics, packaging, cars and electronics.

Asian Pacific demand for petrochemical products is expected to easily outpace growth in the rest of the world for some time to

come, said a Petrochemical Corp. spokesman.

Singapore's existing petrochemical complex, opened in 1984, has recovered most of its investment, executives said.

However, worldwide overcapacity and depressed demand in Europe, the United States and Japan have hit profitability.

Petrochemical Corp. of Singapore made a net profit of 37.6 million Singapore dollars (\$22.4 million) in 1992, down sharply from 115.3 million Singapore dollars in 1991. Polyolefin Co. also saw sharply lower profits for 1992 at 17 million Singapore dollars against 1991's \$4.9 million Singapore dollars. Industry sources said Phillips Petroleum Singapore Chemicals Pte. did not make any money in 1992.

Initial feasibility studies on expansion started in 1990 and a decision had been expected last September. Plans were delayed after Phillips Petroleum Singapore Chemicals Pte. was unable to obtain final approval for a second Singapore high-density polyethylene plant.

Singapore's state-owned Economic Development Board is to take a 30 percent stake in Phillips Petroleum Singapore Chemicals Pte., industry officials said.

Phillips Petroleum International will reduce its current 85.714 percent stake to 50 percent, while Sumitomo Chemical Co. will take a 20 percent stake. Sumitomo currently owns 14.286 percent of Phillips Petroleum Singapore Chemicals Pte.

## Worst Is Over, but Shipyards Face Slow Recovery

Bloomberg Business News

**SINGAPORE**—As Singapore's giant shipyards start to report their 1993 earnings, there is good news and bad news for investors.

The good news is the shipyards—Jurong Shipyard Ltd., Sembawang Shipyard Ltd. and Keppel Corp.—have survived the worst of an industrywide slowdown, despite some pain on the earnings front.

The bad news is recovery will not come before the end of this year at the earliest to 1994 profits from ship-repair operations will not be spectacular either.

That is because the lingering hangover of a worldwide recession has meant slack demand for shipping, so cash-strapped shipowners are holding off on maintenance.

Shipping rates remain as much as 20 percent below the levels of last year. Higher demand

for ship repairs is likely to lag a rise in rates by at least six months, analysts said.

As a result, Singapore's massive yards are not likely to start bustling until late this year or early next year, analysts said.

The first major shipyard to report its 1993 earnings was Jurong, which posted a 7 percent drop in pretax profit, to 87.5 million Singapore dollars (\$54.7 million), or 58.8 cents a share, only slightly lower than market estimates.

Jurong's business picked up in the second half of the year, when margins improved and sales rose 15.5 percent from the first half. This does not necessarily signal a turnaround, since company management indicated that a few higher-margin repair jobs were responsible for the improved performance.

Analysis predicted company's earnings would grow about 12 percent this year, according to the Estimate Directory.

Sembawang Shipyard Ltd. will report its results on Wednesday. Analysts are not expecting much out of the ordinary from the company's ship-repair operations, which bring in about 60 percent of revenue. But results from its engineering operations "could be a bit of a surprise on the positive side," said Max Guglielmozzi, senior analyst at Vickers Ballis Investment Research.

"Sembawang's strength is on the engineering side, because of all the infrastructure-related projects going on in Asia," said Tim McKenna, an analyst at Jardine Fleming.

Keppel Corp., Singapore's third major shipyard, is benefiting from its nonship-repair operations while it waits for repair demand to pick up. Its diversification makes it a safe bet in the sector, since less than half its earnings come from marine-related operations.

## India Budget Cuts Taxes, Interest Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW DELHI**—In an effort to revive stuttering industrial growth, India unveiled a 1994-95 budget that reduces corporate taxes, import tariffs and interest rates.

Business leaders largely welcomed what they saw as a growth-oriented budget, but said Tuesday that the fiscal deficit was way off target and could blow India's far-reaching economic reform program off course.

The budget cuts corporate taxes to 40 percent from 50 percent and trims the minimum lending rate by

one percentage point, to 14 percent. It also liberalized currency and import rules.

But Manmohan Singh, the finance minister of India, said the country's deficit would expand sharply, to 7.3 percent of gross domestic product in the year ending in March, compared with a target of 4.7 percent. He predicted a deficit of 6.0 percent of GDP in the coming year.

"The government's inability to prune expenditure is alarming," said Ram Shabane, managing director of Ashok Leyland, a company that makes trucks.

Mr. Singh said the country needed industrial growth of 6 to 8 percent to underpin the economic reform program introduced in mid-1991 to reverse four decades of socialism and start the process of revamping inefficient industry.

The budget found a cool reception on the Bombay Stock Exchange, with the barometer sensitive index losing 136 points during the first full day of post-budget trading, closing at 4,150.15 points.


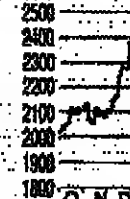
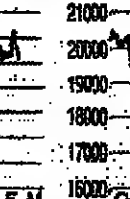
But much of the selling was seen as profit-taking because the index had rallied sharply in anticipation of a company-friendly budget.

Foreign investors landed the budget, saying it sent positive signals to institutional investors and foreign firms seeking to take advantage of the opening Indian economy.

"The budget is growth-friendly," said Navinder Sahni, of Marlin Partners U.K., a brokerage. "Input costs for most firms will go down. We are heading towards a lower-cost India."

(Reuters, AFP)

### Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225		
				
O N D J F M 1993 1994	O N D J F M 1993 1994	O N D J F M 1993 1994		
Exchange	index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,148.36	10,410.20	-2.52
Singapore	Straits Times	2,813.65	2,842.72	-1.24
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,181.70	2,180.10	+0.07
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,278.82	19,987.20	+1.10
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,113.41	1,125.63	-1.09
Bangkok	SET	1,375.97	1,372.93	+0.22
Seoul	Composite Stock	Closed	818.88	
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,462.44	5,414.64	+0.70
Manila	Composite	2,795.65	2,861.61	-3.70
Jakarta	Stock Index	546.41	546.23	+0.03
New Zealand	NZSE 40	2,270.20	2,244.55	+1.15
Bombay	National Index	1,994.94	2,041.49	-2.28

Source: Reuters AFP

Investment Research Team

Sources: Reuters, AFP

### Very briefly:

- McDonald's Corp.'s Japanese subsidiary said sales in 1993 declined from the previous year for the first time since it was established in 1971; sales slipped to 212.59 billion yen (\$20 billion) from 212.60 billion.
- Vietnam needs an infusion of private capital and aid to upgrade its crumbling infrastructure, officials said Tuesday.
- Sakura Bank Ltd., one of Japan's biggest banks, will use Arthur Andersen & Co. for advice about investing abroad, marking the first an influential Tokyo city bank formed such an agreement with a U.S. consulting firm.
- Taiwan's index of leading economic indicators rose 0.4 percent in January from December for the third consecutive monthly gain.
- Qualcomm Inc., a U.S. electronics company, and a subsidiary of Sony Corp. will produce digital cellular-telephone equipment at a new joint venture in San Diego; the new company will be known as Qualcomm Personal Electronics.
- Taiwan's current account surplus for 1993 plummeted to the lowest level since 1984 because of a dwindling trade surplus and increased spending by tourists abroad.

AFP, Reuters, AP, Bloomberg

## Fake Goods Burned in Manila

Agence France-Press

**MANILA**—Philippine customs authorities on Tuesday burned thousands of counterfeit European designer bags, purses and jackets manufactured in South Korea and shipped here via Guam.

Cesar Dario, a deputy customs commissioner, said an 8.5-ton container packed with the fakes, with an estimated street value of 7 million pesos (\$250,000), was seized in mid-1993.

He said they were so well-made

that customs officers had to seek help from manufacturers of the genuine articles in deciding whether they were fake.

The consignment included assorted Louis Vuitton items, coin purses and key holders stamped with names like Chanel, Cartier and Dunhill, and several dozen fake Armani silk jackets.

On Monday, President Fidel V. Ramos signed the Philippine instrument of accession to a 1971 Bern convention on literary and artistic works.



Being a man of the nineties is a bit of a balancing act. But get the hang of it and you perform better. Because just as there's a time for work, so must there be for the other things in life. The ambience in Raffles Class is conducive to both. With spacious seating so you can stretch out with a glass of

Cockburn's Special Reserve Port, and ponder the merits of Emmentaler versus Camembert... or your next business move. You know your own priorities. It's a good feeling having them in order... and our gentle hostesses to care for you as only they know how. SINGAPORE AIRLINES

More than half of our exclusive MEGATOP 747s also offer a Personal Video System and Celestial sky telephone and inflight fax service—with the rest of the fleet being progressively equipped



"In the U.S., financial institutions are anxious to invest in multimedia," observed Gérard Guillemot, managing director of Ubisoft SA, a Paris-based games developer. "But in France, it's just the opposite. The financial institutions remain overly cautious."



## March 1, 1994

d Eastern Crusader Fund	14.69	d Emi Spain Ind. Plus B	1371.60
d Thor. Litti Droops Fd Ltd	45.49	d Emi UK Index Plus A	124.01
d Thomson Orient Ind Fd Ltd	26.80	d Emi UK Index Plus C	145.73
d Thomson Tiger Fd Ltd	56.96	m Equistar Offshore Ltd	113.15
d Managed Selection	25.15	w Expir. Sth Inv. M Ecu Bd Fd Ecu	115.01
w Jakarta	18.37	w Expir. Sth Inv. 5th Eur Fd	7.17
d Korea	15.36	d Europe 1992	11.34

**"Which Way Are  
The Markets Moving?"**  
An IHT conference on global fund  
management, March 23-24.  
For details, fax Brenda Hagerly  
at (44-71) 836 0717.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

**Herald** INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST



## SPORTS

## Changes in Bulls' Lineup Fail to Move Cavaliers

The Associated Press  
It is reaching the point where the Chicago Bulls can't win at home. True, they are 20-6 in Chicago Stadium, but they have lost four of their last six there, the latest defeat coming with an 89-81 loss Monday night to the Cleveland Cavaliers.

Chicago's coach, Phil Jackson, changed his starting lineup by benching guard Pete Myers, moving Scottie Pippen from forward to guard and inserting Toni Kukoc at forward.

It made little difference: Kukoc missed all nine of his shots and did not score, and the Cavaliers won their seventh straight.

"I thought that again tonight we were overall just outplayed by our opponent," Jackson said. "They contested everything we did and there were no easy shots."

"The experiment with Toni as a starter failed miserably," he said. "He needs to get comfortable. Maybe after a good hard practice we can get back on track."

The Cavaliers are very much on track despite a rash of injuries. Against the Bulls they received 19 points from Mark Price and 17 from Bobby Phillips.

"We got good play from the young guys," Price said. "They're making the most of it."

The Cavaliers' medical list keeps growing: Brad Daughtery (herniated disc), Larry Nance (strained foot tendon) and John Battle (dislocated elbow).

"We're at a point where the guys are feeling comfortable with the system," Price said. "I'm just trying to be the father figure with the young guys."

Cleveland stretched a 43-38 half-time lead to 63-45 when Gerald Wilkins sank a 20-foot (6-meter) jumper with 5:08 left in the third quarter. The closest the Bulls got from that point was the final score.

"I'm very, very proud of the effort tonight," said the Cavaliers' coach, Mike Fratello. "The guys reached deep down inside to compete against the Bulls here. You hope to sustain some of that effort after the first 24 minutes since you know they are going to come back at you here. Tonight, we got contributions from everyone."

B.J. Armstrong scored 20 points and Pippen added 18 for the Bulls. "We've lost a little something and I don't know what it is," said Pippen. "There is no tenacity. We don't have the same mental toughness as we did in the first half" of the season.

"I guess you can say the two guard didn't work well. I'm not finger-pointing or anything, but Toni has to play better defense. He has to be a better all-around player."

Kukoc said he was excited about making his sixth start of the season, but nothing good came out of it.

"I had a couple of open shots and didn't take them," he said. "I put myself in trouble early. I passed the ball when I was open and I should have shot it. This is the first time I have played a lot of minutes (23) and not scored in my basketball career."

Since the All-Star break, the Bulls are 3-5 and their scoring average in their last five losses is 84 points, 12 less than their overall average.

Jazz 89, Rockets 85: Karl Malone scored 18 points, two on a fadeaway in the lane with 35.9 seconds left that gave Utah its sixth straight victory.

The victory made it a back-to-back sweep of the Rockets, whom the Jazz had beaten, 95-83, on Saturday night in Houston. The Jazz have also defeated San Antonio and Phoenix in the last few days.

The Rockets' Hakeem Olajuwon led all scorers with 20 points, but missed four free throws in the fourth quarter, in which he was scoreless.

No. 10 Louisville 108, Howard 65: Greg Minor scored 13 of his 25 points during a 28-3 first-half run and Louisville (23-4) coasted over visiting Howard (10-15). Center Clifford Rozier added 12 points to become the third player in Louisville history to score 1,000 points in two seasons. The others were Wes Unseld and Butch Beard, now the Howard coach.

No. 22 Marquette 86, San Francisco 65: Jim McIlwaine, the leading collegiate shot-blocker, swatted away seven and added 21 points and 12 rebounds as host Marquette (21-7) defeated San Francisco (16-10).

Wade Houston, with Tennessee's team heading for its worst record in more than 30 years, has resigned as the school's basketball coach.

He said he would leave after this season. The Vols have two regular-season games left before the Southeastern Conference tournament in two weeks.

The Vols are 5-19 and last in the SEC's eastern division at 2-12. They are on track for Tennessee's worst regular season since the 1961-62 team finished 4-19.

## Uconn Slaps Down Hometown Hoyas

The Associated Press  
Connecticut's basketball coach, Jim Calhoun, couldn't immediately describe how he felt about finally beating Georgetown after 12 straight losses on a home court to the Hoyas, but he was sure it was something good.

"I haven't had time to think about it," Calhoun said after the No. 4-ranked Huskies edged

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Georgetown, 66-62, in a Big East Conference game Monday in Landover, Maryland, where the Washington team sometimes plays.

"Maybe on the way back it'll hit me. Still, when you think about all the great Georgetown teams that have played here over the years, it stands out as being something pretty significant."

Doyle Marshall scored 23 points and Connecticut (25-3, 15-2) held off a late rally by Georgetown (16-8, 10-6) after going ahead for good with just under 13 minutes left in the first half and increasing its advantage to seven points with just over two minutes left before intermission.

After Georgetown cut the deficit to 38-35 in the opening minute of the second half, the Huskies took advantage of several lapses by the Hoyas to seize the momentum.

Georgetown turned the ball over four straight times; three times the Huskies scored to open a 44-35 advantage with 16:08 left to play.

"I thought we got a little too anxious with some of our shots," said Georgetown's coach, John Thompson. "We have to get the ball inside to be effective, and when we were doing that, it worked for us."

After the Huskies increased the lead to 51-40, Othella Harrington pulled the Hoyas back into contention.

tion, scoring 10 of his team-high 22 points in the final 8:40.

"Othella made some big shots in the second half, but I think by the time it really counted, he was worn out," Marshall said. "I think that really hurt them."

A tip follow by Don Reid pulled the Hoyas to 64-60 with 2:11 left. After the teams traded turnovers, Joey Brown found Harrington for an easy layup to cut the deficit to 64-62 with 23 seconds left to play.

Reid then fouled Marshall on the ensuing inbound play. Marshall, who went down early in the game after taking an elbow from Harrington in the side of the head, made both free throws to put the game away.

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## LSU Adjusts Its Hall of Fame Rules That Excluded Maravich and O'Neal

The Associated Press

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — Although Louisiana State University named its basketball stadium after "Pistol" Pete Maravich, he couldn't make the school's hall of fame.

Neither could Shaquille O'Neal, one of the school's most famous athletes.

The reason? Neither graduated. The rules were changed Monday when the LSU athletic council voted, 9 to 1, to consider nominees who don't meet the hall's requirements: graduation, a varsity letter, national distinction and good character.

Maravich left LSU without a degree when the Atlanta Hawks of the National Basketball Association signed him to what in 1970 was the richest rookie contract ever, \$1.9 million. He is the NCAA's all-time leading scorer and was elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame after a 10-year career with the Hawks, Utah Jazz and Boston Celtics.

O'Neal left school in mid-semester after his junior season, signing a reported seven-year, \$40 million contract as the Orlando Magic's No. 1 selection in the 1992 NBA draft. He went on to win the league's rookie of the year award.

"Everyone here has a strong commitment to academics," said Loren Scott, an economics professor who is a member of the athletic council. "But if Shaq came to you after three years with the offers he had, would anyone honestly have said he should have stayed in school?"

LSU was the only school in the Southeastern Conference that required hall of fame members to have a degree, the council's research showed.

"I keep hearing that the whole dynamic of 'student-athlete' has

changed," said a linguistics professor, Hugh Buckingham, the only council member who voted to keep the old policy. "I get tired of hearing that."

The change, he said, tells people that "it's too much to expect someone to graduate." He added, "I can't go along with that."

A school spokesman, Herb Vincent, said exceptions had been made in the past when an athlete left school to go to war.

The vote means Maravich can be inducted at the hall of fame selection committee meeting in December and, if the council grants an exception, his induction will be voted on in December 1995.

O'Neal cannot be nominated until 1995, three years after he left. If he is granted an exception by two-thirds of the athletic council and is named on 80 percent of the selection committee ballots, he could be inducted in 1997.

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## SPORTS

## A Fourth MVP? For Giants' Barry Bonds, the Sign Is on the Wall

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — At first, the three-time most valuable player appeared to resent the sign taped to the top of his locker and yanked it down. The sign, using locker-room language, said you are nothing "till you win 4."

But the sign, Barry Bonds quickly concluded, could serve a purpose and he taped it back up. Now he has two major motivational spurs; the other is a bet with Jose Canseco.

"You need something to keep you motivated," Bonds said recently before the San Francisco Giants' workout. "That's something they put on my locker to keep me motivated. At least this team knows what makes me tick."

The Giants watched Bonds tick like a nuclear bomb last year. In his first season with them, playing under the weight of the most lucrative contract in baseball history, he batted .336, hit 46 home runs and drove in 123 runs.

He led the league in home runs and RBIs, and he was also No. 1 in slugging percentage

(.677), on-base percentage (.458), total bases (365) and extra-base hits (88).

Although the Giants fell one game short of tying for first place in the National League West, Bonds was named most valuable player for the second successive season and the third time in four years.

"I was shocked," Bonds said of his latest award. "Like my contract. I'm still not over that. I never thought I'd make that much money."

No baseball player has ever made \$43.75 million for six years. No one ever has won four MVP awards either. Is a fourth award important?

"They're making it important," Bonds said, pointing to his teammates and the sign above him. "It is a little bit, I guess. It's important to see if I can do something no one has ever done. Can I win the fourth one? Is it possible? Will they make me do something inhuman to win it?"

"All you do every year is try to stay consistent," he added. "I try to keep up the same pace. Every year I wind up doing something a little

better than the year before. I'm digging a hole for myself."

But it is a hole out of which Bonds can climb. He has proved he is that good, a player unparalleled for his all-round performance: hitting, running, fielding. But it is not easy being Barry

That's where the motivational forces enter. The sign, for example. And the bet with Canseco.

"He told me I could never do 40-40," Bonds said. "I said give me three years."

Last season Bonds won another bet. "He told me I'd never hit 44 home runs," Bonds said. (Canseco chose that number because that is how many home runs he hit in 1991.) "He said you can't do it. When somebody tells me I can't do something, I go out and do it. I got 46 and called him and he had to think of something else."

In 1988, Canseco hit 42 home runs and had

40 stolen bases, the first player to reach the 40 plateau in both categories in the same year.

Bonds has done 30-30 once, but when he hit 46 home runs last season, he had 29 steals. When he stole 43 times in 1991, he hit 25 home runs.

Bonds said he has asked himself if 46 home runs was a fluke.

"Am I strong enough to do it again?" he said. Then again, can he steal 40 times? His number of stolen bases has declined each of the last three seasons, from 52 to 43 to 39 to 29.

The number of stolen bases, though, paled in relation to the rest of his performance. It was good enough to win not only a third MVP award but also a first Triple Crown. He missed only on the batting title, finishing fourth behind Andres Galaraga, Tony Gwynn and Gregg Jefferies.

"I don't want no part of it," Bonds said when asked about winning the Triple Crown. "I try. I try every year. But somebody's going to hit one more home run, drive in one more run. Where did Galaraga and Jefferies come from? You know Tony Gwynn is going to be there."

Bonds could lead the world in everything; he could be MVP again. But he would remain unfulfilled and filled with doubt if the Giants did not get to the World Series. In the last four years, he has been on three division championships in Pittsburgh and a team that won 103 games but not the division championship.

This year the Giants don't have the Atlanta Braves to contend with because the Braves have moved to the Eastern Division.

"I have mixed feelings," Bonds said of the realignment into three divisions. "Could I have done it with two divisions? I don't want any favors. Was I ever good enough to win in two divisions? You want to do it the way everybody else did it."

And in the end, he concluded, it doesn't matter which division the Braves are in. If the Giants finish first, they still might have to play the Braves.

"Wherever Barry Bonds is," he said, "they're there."

## New NL Head Is Expected to Be Coleman

The Associated Press

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — Leonard Coleman, major league baseball's executive director of market development, was expected to be elected National League president Tuesday.

Coleman, who is black, would succeed Bill White, the highest-ranking black official in U.S. professional sports.

Baseball's club owners began gathering Monday night for three days of meetings, and most said they expected Coleman's election to be the highlight of the session.

Coleman, 44, was hired in December 1991 by the commissioner then, Fay Vincent. Before, Coleman had been vice president of municipal finance at the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co.

The other noteworthy business at these meetings is the appointment of a new expansion committee, which the executive council approved Monday night. Phoenix and St. Petersburg, Florida, are expected to eventually be awarded franchises. But given baseball's long and politicized process, a decision on expansion is probably at least a year or two away.

Also, the owner of the Chicago White Sox, Jerry Reinsdorf, was dropped from the board of the eight-man Player Relations Committee and replaced by John Ellis of the Seattle Mariners.

White, who succeeded A. Bartlett Giamatti as NL president, originally was to leave office last April 1, but stayed indefinitely because of the turmoil in baseball's management following Vincent's ouster in September 1992. After owners decided in January not to hire a commissioner this season, White intended to resign immediately but



Michael Jordan, who has attracted considerable attention as he attempts to switch from professional basketball to baseball, practicing his slides at the Chicago White Sox camp in Sarasota, Florida. The team's manager, Gene Lamont, said Jordan would start Thursday's intrasquad game in right field.

was persuaded to stay on the condition the search be stepped up.

White has spent much of the past six weeks on vacation, according to baseball officials. He has avoided talking to reporters for most of his

term, but did express frustration when he spoke to the Black Coaches Association at Atlanta on May 28, 1992.

"I deal with people now who I know are racists and bigots," he said then. "I'm bitter. I'm mad. I've gone through things none of you have gone through."

He said what I really feel, no one (black) would follow me into that chair."

## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

## New York 36 19 65 1

## Orlando 33 26 62 2

## Miami 29 29 57 7

## New Jersey 28 30 54 16

## Philadelphia 25 33 54 16

## Washington 16 39 29 29

## Central Division

## Atlanta 36 16 70 1

## Charlotte 32 24 57 7

## Cleveland 32 24 57 7

## Indiana 28 29 54 16

## Chicago 25 33 54 16

## Detroit 16 39 29 29

## Western Conference

## Midwest Division

## Houston 36 16 70 1

## San Antonio 32 24 57 7

## Dallas 32 24 57 7

## Denver 28 29 54 16

## Minnesota 25 33 54 16

## Dallas 16 39 29 29

## Pacific Division

## Seattle 36 16 70 1

## Phoenix 32 24 57 7

## Portland 32 24 57 7

## Golden State 28 29 54 16

## Los Angeles 25 33 54 16

## Sacramento 16 39 29 29

## LA Clippers 25 33 54 16

## MONDAY'S RESULTS

## Chicago 91 88 128-126

## C. Phils 7-13 3-4 7, Price 7-12 3-2 19, C.

## Astros 7-11 5-6 128-126

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## Bailu, Petrenko to Train in Connecticut

## Hartford Will Build A \$5 Million Rink

The Associated Press

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Oksana Bailu, the Olympic gold medalist in figure skating, will be moving to Connecticut to train, which has prompted Hartford's city council to approve construction of a \$5 million world-class skating center.

The 16-year-old Ukrainian will be joined by her coach, Galina Zmievskaya, and the 1992 Olympic figure skating gold medalist from Russia, Viktor Petrenko. Bailu will continue to represent her country in skating competitions.

Bob Young, an Olympic coach who will be the director of the proposed International Skating Center of Connecticut at the University of Hartford campus, said Bailu and Petrenko want to train in the United States because it has better facilities.

"It is fantastic," Mayor Michael Peters said Monday night after the council approved the plan. "It will put us on the map again — not just as the insurance capital and home of the Hartford Whalers, but home of some of the world's best skaters."

With the move to Connecticut, Bailu will be about a two-hour drive from the Stoughton, Massachusetts, home of silver medalist Nancy Kerrigan. It was not immediately clear when Bailu will relocate.

The skating center is to be built inside a prefabricated metal structure that would be set up on the northern section of the University of Hartford campus, next to the existing sports complex.

It would be open to the public for recreational skating and hockey leagues. Hartford residents and teams would get a 50 percent discount, said the complex's developer, World Skate Inc., a group led by a Simsbury developer, Stephen Fish.

The center would have one Olympic figure skating rink and a second rink that will be built within three years to NHL standards.



Tonya Harding looked stunned when she saw the throng awaiting her at Portland's airport.

## Harding Comes Home, Flees for Safety

The Associated Press

PORTLAND, Oregon — Tonya Harding came home from the Olympics to a greeting that was unlike any an eighth-place finisher.

The crush of reporters, photographers and fans at Portland International Airport was so great Monday night that airport officials ushered the figure skater back out the same gate she'd just arrived through.

"It gave us a real concern for her safety," said an airport spokesman, Darrell Butcher. "We decided to improvise and take her out the jersey."

Harding looked startled as she entered the airport after her flight from Salt Lake City, the last leg

of her return trip from Norway. Fans cheered, waved signs and blew kazoos.

After some coaxing, she stepped to a podium. "I want to thank everyone for being here tonight," Harding said. "You can tell I have a cold. I'm glad to be home. It's great. Norway was beautiful. It's nothing like home, though. But, anyway, thank you for coming and I'll see you guys soon."

A Port of Portland police car transported Harding and her group around the airport to a waiting white stretch limousine. A security guard said Harding complained that someone had punched her as she walked through the pack of people. In the crush, however, it was possible that it was just an inadvertent collision.

## Intrum Justitia Retakes Lead in Whitbread Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

## SOUTHAMPTON, England

The European yacht Intrum



